MAY 19, 1774. THE NUMBER 1180.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* 8. 28.

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To SIR GEORGE SAVILLE.

SIR,

IF in the unhappy Difference between this Kingdom and the Colonies Scurrility is to paſs for ſound Reaſoning, and that Abuſe is to carry Truth with it, then certainly we are in the Right, and America is wrong; but to you, Sir, and the Publick, I will endeavour to uſe better Arguments.

This great and extended Empire is compoſed of different and diſtant Parts, viz. Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies. Over theſe the King is Sovereign, who by his own Choice reſides in England, where he annually calls the Parliament; and on their being aſſembled he acquaints the Commons with his Wants, and orders the Eſtimates of the Year to be laid before them, when his faithful Commons give and grant unto him Part of their own and their Conſtituents Property, which they have a Right to do, becauſe deputed and choſen for ſuch Purpoſes.

If his Majeſty was pleaſed to go to Ireland, and there call the Parliament of that Kingdom, and aſk, in the ſame Manner as above, the Commons or Repreſentatives there would give and grant as the Engliſh Parliament does here.

But ſuppoſe his Majeſty was pleaſed to exerciſe his ſovereign Right, and from Ireland make a ſhort Trip to viſit his Subjects in North America, and there call his Commons of the Colonies to meet him at BOSTON, and to them, as well as to England and Ireland, make known his Wants, and order the Eſtimates to be laid before them, his faithful Commons of America would alſo give and grant to his Majeſty.

By this Means, the preſent great Diſpute would ſubſide; for each of theſe great Communities would, as they ought, give and grant the neceſſary Taxes.

But as the King is confined to a Body, and that Body to a Place, he cannot be every Where; and therefore, of the three, chooſes England for his Reſidence, and ſends his Lieutenants to Ireland, New England, New York, Pennſylvania, Virginia, Carolina, &c. Theſe his Lieutenants, being veſted with his Power and Authority, as being his Repreſentatives, call the Commons, the Repreſentatives of the People, together, and make known his Majeſty's Wants; when they always have, moſt freely, given and granted to his Maieſty the needful Supplies for the Support of his Government.

This is the conſtitutional Mode of taxing the People of England, Ireland, and America; and this ever was the Practice, from the Revolution down to the Adminiſtration of Mr. Grenville.

Theſe three great Communities, England, Ireland, and the Colonies, all contain his Majeſty's Subjects, equally entitled to his Favour and Protection, and equally entitled to all the conſtitutional Laws, Rights, and Liberties, of this free Empire; and as they are all the Subjects of the ſame Prince, and no Difference or Pre-eminence being due to any over the other, I aſk, in God's Name, from whence is the Right derived that one Part of the King's Subjects have of late Years taken upon them to exerciſe a Right to tax another Part of the King's Subjects? For no Man will ſay that a forty Shillings Freeholder, Freeman, or Pot Boiler, in England, has more Right of Privilege, or a better Title to the conſtitutional Laws, than a Man in New England has. How then can thoſe Britiſh Voters delegate a Right to their Deputies which they have not themſelves? It is an Inſult to Common Senſe, to all Right, and an Abſurdity too groſs for any impartial and reaſonable Man to adopt.

RATIONALIS.

MADRID, *February* 1.

WE have already given ſome general Accounts of the Deſtruction of Guatimala; but as the following one is more particular, and exhibits Nature in one of her moſt awful and terrifick Appearances, we cannot forbear inſerting it.

"On the 3d of June 1773, about five o'Clock in the Morning, ſome ſmall Shocks of an Earthquake were felt at a large Indian Village about ſix Leagues from Guatimala, and very near the Coaſt of the South Sea, but did then no Damage except alarming the Inhabitants. The Shocks continued, with trifling Intermiſſions, till ſeven o'Clock in the Evening, when the great Effects of Nature began to break forth in all their Terrours: Lightning and Thunder were inceſſant, attended with a heavier Rain than ever was known there; the Sea roſe in ſuch a convulſive Manner that it overflowed the higheſt Banks, and at the ſame Time the Land was ſo agitated by the Earthquake that the Village was deſtroyed in a ſhort Time, and not a Trace of it left. The major Part of the Inhabitants, on the firſt Appearance of the Tempeſt, had fled towards the City of Guatimala, but found that unhappy Place involved in more Miſery than where they fled from. The two famous Mountains near that City were in a State of the greateſt Eruption: The one, which emits a liquid Fire, and amazing large Stones, threw out its moſt enraged Force on the City; the other, which in a like Manner iſſues out Water, deluged the Land about. The violent Shocks of the Earthquake, the Lightning, Thunder, and Rain, made one dreadful Scene of Concluſion, not to be paralelled. This War of Nature commenced in its full Force about eight o'Clock in the Evening, and continued raging till the Night of the ſeventh Day, in which Time the Univerſity, the publick Courts of Juſtice, the Cathedral, the parochial Churches, and all the publick Edifices, were deſtroyed, either by the Earthquake, by the Fire and Stones from the Mountain, or by the Impetuoſity of the River, which roſe above its Banks, and bore every Thing before it with the greateſt Violence. Chaſms of a great Extent were made in the Earth, and many whole Houſes, with Numbers of the miſerable Inhabitants, fell in, and were ſeen no more. On the Night of the ſeventh, about the Hour of ten, the Mountain raged exceſſively, the Earth ſhook with great Violence, and the Thunder increaſed; this laſted about five Minutes, when the whole City of Guatimala was deſtroyed, and ſwallowed in a large Chaſm, a Rent in Nature, and the fiery Earth ſpread over it in a Manner which ſoon obſcured it from Sight. The Elements now, as if gratified with their Prey, calmed moſt ſurpriſingly: By the Noon of the next Day every Thing was again calm and ſerene; but the Face of the Earth was altered, the City was gone, the burning Mountain ſhook from its Baſe, and other Rocks ſunk with their Tops in the Earth; the River was parted in many Places, and formed into ſtanding Pools of a bitter ſmoky Water; and the fine Vale was covered with large Stones, and the Lava (cooled) which had iſſued from the Mountains. The Number of People loſt is not yet, nor poſſibly ever will be really aſcertained, as thoſe who may have eſcaped have not yet been heard of, except the Preſident of the Audience, the Biſhop of the Place, and about 170 others, who providentially eſcaped to Trinidad, or Sonſonate, about thirty Leagues from Guatimala, and about 200 who have arrived at Porto Bello."

[Guatimala, or St Jago de Guatimala, is the Capital of Guatimala proper, ſituated in fourteen Degrees north Latitude, nine Leagues from the South Sea. The new City was ſituated on a River, in a beautiful Valley, about three Leagues from the old one, and was the largeſt City in Spaniſh America; it was the Seat of the Preſident and Courts of Juſtice of the Audience, a Biſhop's See, Suffragan of Mexico, an Univerſity, had ſeveral fine Manaſteries, a Cathedral, and parochial Churches, exceedingly rich.]

VENICE, *February* 16. Conſiderable Additions are conſtantly making to the Ruſſian Fleet, which is now lying in two Squadrons, one at the Iſland of Scios in the Archipelago, and the other at Paros. Several Ships have lately joined them through the Straits of Gibraltar, and two large Ships paſſed the Dardanelles. The whole Force of the Ruſſians now amount to 114 Sail of Ships, from twenty to eighty Guns, beſides a great Number of ſmaller armed Veſſels, Gallies, Landing Boats, &c. and the whole Fleet is plentifully ſupplied with Proviſions, Stores, &c. An Attack is expected to be made very early.

LEGHORN, *February* 17. Yeſterday arrived in our Road the new Ruſſian Squadron under the Command of Vice Admiral Greig, in 23 Days from Portſmouth, conſiſting of the Iſidorum, Captain Surminoff, of 74 Guns, the Mironifitz, Captain Muſkin Puſkin, of 74 Guns, the Alexander Newſky, Captain Voronori, of 64 Guns, the Demetrius Donſky, Captain Pajaſkoff, of 64 Guns, and the St. Paulus, Captain Pouliſky, of 30 Guns. Admiral Greig's Lady is on Board the Iſidorum, but will diſembark here, and take up her Reſidence at the Hotel of the Ruſſian Agent. The Squadron will ſail to-morrow for the Iſle of Paros, the Wind being very fair.

A great Number of ſmall Veſſels, of an entire new Conſtruction, calculated merely for bringing Troops on Shore, have been finiſhed at the Iſle of Paros. It is ſuppoſed that the Ruſſian Fleet conſiſts at preſent of near 128 Sail, of different Sizes, beſides thoſe that are expected in the Months of May and June next.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 3. Immediately on the Death of the late Grand Seignior, on the 21ſt paſt, the great Officers were called into the Seraglio. Upon their Arrival, the preſent Grand Seignior was conducted out of his Apartments, in which he has been confined forty four Years, into the Apartments of his deceaſed Brother; and, after viewing the Corpſe, he retired to a Throne erected for him, where the great Officers were permitted to kiſs his Garment. The late Grand Seignior was interred in the Moſque of Laleli Jameſi, four Hours after his Death. On Thurſday the 27th, the Day appointed for what is called here the Coronation, the Proceſſion by Land was numerous and magnificent to the Moſque of Ejup, where the Sword was girt on the Grand Seignior by Nahib Effendi, or Head of the Emir, Vicar to the Sheich of Conia, and from thence he returned by Water to the Seraglio; 120 Frank Veſſels contributed greatly to the Show, by ſaluting the Sultan as he paſſed.

February 23. The neceſſary Preparations for War are not abated, and Levies are made with amazing Facility, 42,000 Men being enliſted for the enſuing Campaign. The Army, beſides, is well diſciplined, by the Activity of the Grand Viſiar, who is conſtantly employed in exerciſing the Soldiers; and being an Enemy to Aſiatick Indolence and Luxury, he gives them an Example how they are to ſupport the Fatigues of War, ſo that the Soldiery no longer murmur at being drawn out of their Winter Quarters.

The Treaſures of Jaſper Aga, who was killed in Bulgaria in October laſt, and thoſe of Omar Pacha, who was made Priſoner by the Ruſſians, have been declared confiſcated to the Uſe of the Grand Seignior. The former was found to be poſſeſſed of 1,350,000 Piaſtres, and the latter of 1,200,000. The late Grand Seignior being informed, a little before his Death, of the above great Sums being in their Poſſeſſion, ſaid, "Now I ſee the Reaſon why the great Sums drawn from my Treaſury have been declared inſufficient for carrying on the War, as they have been converted to the Uſe of thoſe who were intruſted to carry them to the Army." Beſides the above Sums, 2,250,000 Piaſtres will be brought into the Imperial Treaſury, by the Death of Moldavangi Ali Pacha, late Grand Viſiar.

Other Accounts ſay, it has been diſcovered that Chiaoux Pacha and Omar Pacha received Preſents from and were bribed by Count Romanzow, in the late Campaign. Several Millions of Piaſtres have been found in their Poſſeſſion. They both died of the Wounds they received in a late Engagement, and all their Goods have been confiſcated.

March 1. Since the Acceſſion of the new Emperour, the Face of Affairs is conſiderably altered; and the Preparations for maintaining the War, which in the Emperour Muſtapha's Time were rather in a languiſhing Condition, are now proſecuted with the utmoſt Vigour. Recruits are raiſing in many Parts of the Empire, ſeveral diſgraced Generals are reſtored to the Army, and his Sublime Highneſs has publickly ſignified that he will take the Command of it himſelf. Two new Founderies for the caſting of Cannon, Field Pieces, &c. have juſt been eſtabliſhed at Pera, and one entirely under the Direction of ſome Franks. M. St. Prieſt, the French Ambaſſadour, has Audiences almoſt daily of his Sublime Highneſs, and is in great Favour,

PETERSBURG, *February* 15. We have received ſome favourable Advices from the Army of General Bibikow, one of which is, that a Detachment of 6000 of our Troops had beat a Body of the Rebels near Caſan, had killed ſome Hundreds, and had taken a great Number of Priſoners; and that another Detachment had taken Samara, garriſoned by 1000 of the Rebels, ſince which ſeveral have ſurrendered themſelves to General Bibikow, to implore the Empreſs's Forgiveneſs. Nevertheleſs, our Advices do not ſeem to ſpeak of the Rebellion as cruſhed; on the contrary, the Empreſs has promiſed 100,000 Roubles to whoever ſhall deliver up Pugatſcheff, dead or alive, together with a Promiſe of being decorated with all the Ruſſian Orders.

Several Ships of War are ready to be launched at Archangel, Revel, Cronſtadt, and here; ſo that another Squadron will ſail into the Mediterranean at the latter End of April, which will be commanded by one of the Orlows.

The Empreſs has of late received ſeveral Couriers from General Bibikow, who mentions the different Advantages which his Troops have obtained over ſome Detachments of the Rebels; and what gives the greateſt Satisfaction to the Empreſs, the Nobility of Orenburg, Penſa, Simbirſk, and Swiaiſk, have petitioned her Majeſty to permit them to raiſe a numerous Body from among her Subjects, at their own Expenſe, to oppoſe the Rebels, which Requeſt her Majeſty was pleaſed to grant them.

VIENNA, *February* 27. The Operations of the Campaign have already been begun by the Turks, who have ſprung from their Winter Quarters with a moſt ſingular Activity, rendered more remarkable by their well known Indolence when in Winter Quarters. Achmet Benedid, the Seraſkier of Siliſtria, has paſſed the Danube near Obluciſe, and attacked a Body of 11,000 Ruſſians under the Command of General Potemkin, in a very advantageous Poſt, which, after a ſevere Conflict, the Seraſkier of Siliſtria poſſeſſed himſelf of, and drove them, with great Loſs, to one of their ſtrong Fortreſſes on the Banks of the Danube. It is thought that this Action will put the main Body of the Ruſſian Army in Motion.

WARSAW, *March* 2. We are told, by a private Letter from Moſcow, that the infernal Plot formed by the Footmen of that City, to murder their Maſters, was to have been executed in the following Manner: The Playhouſe and Aſſembly Halls were to have been ſet on Fire at the ſame Time on every Side, and ſuch Nobles and Gentlemen as were not there were to have been aſſaſſinated at home; but this deteſtable Conſpiracy was happily diſcovered in Time, and the Ringleaders ſecured.

March 5. We are juſt informed that a Detachment from the Ruſſian Army has paſſed the Danube, and attacked a Turkiſh Corps on their March to carry Magazines to the Army of the Grand Viſiar. The Turks have been defeated, and the Magazines fell into the Hands of the Ruſſians, which they brought ſafely to the Army; but no farther Particulars are yet known.

The Confederates have newly given out ſeveral Manifeſtoes, in which they exhort their Brethren not to loſe their Spirit, aſſuring them that the preſent Sultan is determined not to give up the Cauſe of Poliſh Liberty, but to defend it even at the Expenſe of the whole Turkiſh Empire.

Within this Fortnight ſeveral Pruſſian Officers of Rank have paſſed through this City, in their Way to the Ruſſian grand Army.

March 7. Our Republick is greatly alarmed with the melancholy News that the Pruſſian Troops paſſed the Viſtula the 1ſt Inſtant, and put up the Pruſſian Eagle on this Side of the River, wherever they arrived. They have brought along with them ſeven very large Baggage Waggons, laden with Poſts, upon the Top of which are fixed the Pruſſian Eagle; ſo that it appears as if this ambitious Prince intends to deprive us of the little which remained to us; and it is greatly apprehended that he will make himſelf Maſter of the whole Poliſh Dominions, for it is reported (and which we have Reaſon to credit) he will furniſh Ruſſia with a powerful Army againſt the Porte, for which Ruſſia will cede to him her new acquired Provinces in Poland.

DANTZICK, *March* 4. Ever ſince yeſterday, this unfortunate City has been quite blocked up; for all the Country People in the Diſtricts of this Place have flocked hither, being drove by a ſtrong Pruſſian Detachment, which goes from one Village to another within the Diſtrict of Dantzick and takes all the young able Men away with them. On the Road we ſee loaded Waggons whoſe Drivers have run away. In ſhort, all the Houſes of the Great and Opulent, and the Huts of the Poor, are deſerted by the male Part of the Family. This Storm came on very ſuddenly, and was occaſioned, as is imagined, by the Magiſtrates refuſing to deliver up the Natives of Weſt Pruſſia.

LONDON, *March* 17.

LORD North every Day grows more into Favour with his Sovereign, if it is poſſible for him to be a greater Favourite than he has been for ſome Months paſt. A Day or two ago, it is ſaid, his Lordſhip told his Majeſty that he hoped (as he had great Reaſon to hope) the Meaſure now going to be taken with the Americans would, in the Courſe of the Year, prove that his Majeſty had done every Thing that was right and juſt. His Majeſty immediately anſwered, "the King who has ſuch an able Miniſter can never do his People wrong."

We are aſſured, from undoubted Authority, that the French King hath actually raiſed the Sum of 24 Millions of Livres, ſolely upon his own Credit; that the general Opinion at Paris is, that this Sum has been raiſed in ſo private a Manner in Order that it might not alarm the Britiſh Miniſtry, in the preſent intricate Situation of our American affairs.

However widely the Mother Country has hitherto differed in Sentiments from her *bleſſed Babes* at Boſton, ſhe has not proceeded in a ſingle Inſtance to *enforce* her Opinion with the *ſtrong Arm* of Authority. The Boſtonians have not preſerved the ſame Moderation, by any Means; from *Words* they have proceeded to *Blows*, and made a downright Seizure of our Property in our own immediate Ports. Some of our Patriots, nevertheleſs, who are continually expreſſing the greateſt Solicitude for our Honour, not only ſtand forth the determined Champions of the ſhameful Outrages committed upon us by the Capital of Maſſachuſett's Bay, but even make their Court to the Engliſh Nation, by encouraging theſe lawleſs Malcontents to perſevere in trampling upon the unfortunate People of England.

It has, we hear, among others Points, been propoſed in the Cabinet to paſs an Act veſting in the Crown the Nomination of the Council in the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

An Honourable Correſpondent has favoured us with the following, which he aſſures us is the Subſtance of the intended American Bill. The Preamble is long, and recites the Diſturbances, Outrages, and unwarrantable Proceedings, committed by ſome Perſons at Boſton. The Bill then proceeds to enact, that no Ship or Veſſel ſhall land, diſcharge, lade, or Ship, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, at the ſaid Town of Boſton, or from the Harbour, till they have firſt made Reſtitution to the Eaſt India Company for the Damage they have ſuſtained by the Loſs of certain Teas; with a Proviſo, that it ſhall not extend to the unloading any Ship or Veſſel having on Board any military Stores.

It is confidently ſaid, that the American Merchants here have acquainted Lord North that they will be anſwerable for the Inhabitants of Boſton making Reparation to the India Company for the Loſs of their Tea, but would not be bound for their making any Conceſſion to Government.

The Merchants trading to Boſton, made an Application yeſterday, in the Forenoon, to Lord North, praying to be heard before the Bill now in Agitation paſſes into a Law. The Intention of this Addreſs is not to vindicate the Boſton People, or even to pretend to exculpate them in the leaſt. The Merchants trading to Boſton both know and regret the rebellious Outrages committed in that Town, and are clearly of Opinion that England muſt now aſſert her Supremacy; but they interpoſe, in Order, before coercive Meaſures are put in Execution, that the Boſton People ſhould be allowed to call an Aſſembly, and vote, if they pleaſe, a Sum adequate to the Value of the Tea which they have ſo wantonly deſtroyed. The Merchants are to have an Audience this Forenoon.

It is reported, that ſome Diſſentions have ariſen in the Cabinet with Reſpect to the Affairs of Boſton; ſome inſiſting, that, before they proceed any farther, a Requiſition ſhould be made of ſuch Sums as are judged expedient to be raiſed, which, if they refuſe, then to puniſh. But it does not appear that this Expedient has ever been offered, and the moſt ſtrenuous Advocates againſt them ſeem doubtful of a Right to tax them, any other Way than by Imports and Exports, the ſame as is done on the Goods of foreign Countries.

Mr. Fuller, in a Debate on the third Reading of the Boſton Bill, having given his Opinion that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted to demand a Fine of them before their Ports were blocked up, and that this Act would probably be a Means of their refuſing to pay their Debts, Lord North ſaid, "I am by no Means an Enemy to lenient Meaſures, but I find that Reſolutions of Cenſure and Warning will avail nothing. We muſt therefore proceed to ſome immediate Remedy; now is our Time to ſtand out, to defy them, to proceed with Firmneſs, and without Fear. Let this Bill produce a Conviction to all America that we are now in earneſt, and that we will proceed with Firmneſs and Vigour; that Conviction would be loſt if they ſee us heſitating and doubting; it will be enough to ſhow that Great Britain is in earneſt. The Merchandiſe now will be landed at Marblehead, in the Province of Salem, which is putting Boſton about ſeventeen Miles from the Sea with Reſpect to foreign Trade. This Reſtriction will be continued, as long as they perſiſt in their preſent Proceedings; it will operate ſeverely, or mildly, againſt them, according to their Behaviour. If they are obſtinate, the Meaſures will be ſevere; if not, mild. He believed that Boſton would not immediately ſubmit to a Fine, nor to the Intention of the preſent Bill, unleſs it came attended with a Mark of Reſolution and Firmneſs that we mean to puniſh them and aſſert our Right. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe but ſome of our own People may in ſome Degree ſuffer a little, but we muſt compare thoſe temporary Inconveniencies with the Loſs of that Country and its due Obedience to us; they bear no Compariſon, and the Preference muſt certainly be given to the latter, and attended to. The Honourable Gentleman tells us that the Americans will not pay their Debts due to this Country, unleſs we comply with their Diſpoſitions. I believe (ſays his Lordſhip) Things will remain much in the ſame State as before. They threatened us with the ſame Thing if we did not repeal the Stamp Act; we repealed that Act, and they did not pay their Debts. If this Threat is yielded to, we may as well take no Remedy at all; their Threats will hold equally good to the Fine propoſed by the Honourable Gentleman, as to the Operation of this Bill. If the Conſequences of their not obeying this Act are likely to produce Rebellion, that Conſequence belongs to them, and not to us. It is not what we have brought on, but what they alone have occaſioned; we are only anſwerable that our Meaſures are juſt and equitable. Let us continue to proceed with Firmneſs, Juſtice, and Reſolution; which, if purſued, will certainly produce that due Obedience and Reſpect to the Laws of this Country, and the Security of the Trade of its People, which I ſo ardently wiſh for.

By Letters from Madrid, of very good Authority, we are informed that the Spanish Miniſtry are uncommonly buſy to augment both their Land and Sea Forces; that two other Regiments of late embarked, one for Vera Cruz, and the other for the Havannah; that Orders have actually been ſent to Ferrol to fit out twenty Ships of the Line with the utmoſt Expedition; and that, according to all Circumſtances, they can judge that their Court is at the very Eve of a War.

They write from Genoa, that a Ruſſian Ship of War, in Diſtreſs, put into a Port in Corſica, but that the French Commanding Officer not only refuſed them any Kind of Aſſiſtance, but abſolutely threatened to ſink the Ship if ſhe did not depart immediately. She did ſo, and the next Day foundered; and every Soul on Board, except two Seamen, periſhed.

Four very ſtrong built Ships are now going out, much earlier than uſual, to Greenland, in Order to proceed farther towards the Pole than any of thoſe Ships have yet attempted.

Captain Horſley, of the Martin, who is arrived at Cork from the Weſt Indies, in Latitude 45, Longitude 30, ſaw a little Veſſel to the windward bearing down towards him, for which he brought to. She proved to be a ſmall open Boat, with a Blanket for a Sail; in her was the Crew of a New England Ship, which Veſſel foundered five Days before. Theſe diſtreſſed People had been five Days and four Nights in the Boat, and had ſpoke with a French Brig, who refuſed to take them up; and if they had not met with more Compaſſion from Captain Horſley, they would all have periſhed, as it blew ſo ſtrong that the Boat muſt have foundered. The Crew conſiſted of eleven Men, and three Women.

March 19. This Morning early an Expreſs was deſpatched from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for a clean Frigate to be in Readineſs to ſail at a Moment's Warning. It is imagined ſhe is deſtined for Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *March* 7.

"We have received the agreeable News from Tours, that the People of that Place, who committed ſo many Exceſſes on Account of the high Price of Corn and Bread, are returned to their Duty, and that every Thing is quiet there; but we have, on the other Hand, an Account from Lower Auvergne, that 27 Villages in that Country are in Arms on the ſame Occaſion, and that the Viſcount de Beaune has received Orders to repair thither, at the Head of a Body of Troops, to quell the Rioters."

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, *March* 2.

"The Emperour has appointed Count Bergen for his Ambaſſadour Extraordinary to Conſtantinople, to congratulate his Sublime Highneſs Abdoul Hamet on his Acceſſion to the Ottoman Throne. He will ſet out on the 15th Inſtant, attended by a very brilliant Train; but we hear that his Excellency has full Commiſſion to ſettle all the ancient Diſputes between our Court and the Ottoman Porte, and has full Authority either to renew the Truce or to declare War; and farther, in Caſe the Truce can poſſibly be renewed, his Excellency is alſo charged with the high Commiſſion from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to propoſe another Congreſs to negotiate a Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. In the Meantime, all neceſſary Preparations for War are carried on with the utmoſt Expedition, and we ſee a Liſt of thoſe Regiments which are ordered to march towards the Turkiſh Territories, conſiſting of 75 Regiments of Foot, 15 of Horſe, Eight of Light Horſe, ten of Huſſars, and ſix of Artillery."

The Waters on the weſtern Road have not been known to be more out than they were on Saturday, in the Memory of Man. At Hammerſmith the Road was ſcarcely paſſable; and at Brentford, the greateſt Part of the Town was under Water. The great Quantities of Rain which fell on Monday, joined to the Spring Tides, are given as the Cauſes of this extraordinary and uncommon Inundation.

Extract of a Letter from Bath, *March* 10.

"The heavy Rain on Sunday, Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, cauſed our Rivet to riſe conſiderably. This Morning the Flood was higher than ever was known, by the oldeſt Perſon living. The lower Part of the City was entirely laid under Water. In Horſe Street, it roſe in the Dining Rooms; and not only all the Cellars and Kitchens of the Houſes on the Key, the lower End of Avon Street, Milk Street, James Square, Charles Street, and King's Mead Street, were filled with Water, but in ſome of them it roſe to the Parlour Floors. A Boat conſtantly plied in Horſe Street to conduct Perſons over the Water, who were neceſſitated to purſue their Journies, as well as to carry Proviſions, &c. to thoſe Families obliged to take Shelter in the upper Part of the Houſes.

"Yeſterday Noon the Rain was ſucceeded by Snow, which happily ceaſed early this Morning; and the Water began falling, though ſlowly, owing to the Melting of the Snow. Many Perſons have received conſiderable Damage, in loſing whole Mows of Hay, large Quantities of Corn, &c."

March 15. In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the Order of the Day being called for, the Houſe was ſilent for a few Minutes, when Mr. Cornwall roſe, and moved that the Gallery might be cleared. This occaſioned a moſt vehement Debate, or rather Confuſion. Colonel Barre ſaid, that if the Motion was inſiſted on, the Ladies would be obliged to withdraw. Mr. C. Fox was of the ſame Opinion. Mr. Jenkinſon contended, if it was proper to ſhut the Gallery on Friday againſt Strangers, it was much more ſo then. Mr. T. Townſhend deſired that the ſtanding Order might be read; which being complied with, he obſerved, that it contained no Exceptions for the Order recited, that all Strangers ſhould be taken into Cuſtody. Mr. Grenville remarked, that it was eaſily ſeen from what Quarter the preſent Motion originated, as he could perceive that Applications had been making, ever ſince the Houſe met, for the Purpoſe now intended to be carried into Execution, though the Authors did not chooſe to appear publickly in it themſelves. The Majority of the Houſe did not ſeem to approve of the Motion when firſt made, but the Interference of the Speaker at length turned the Scale, and not only the Gallery, but even all the Rooms and Avenues leading to it, were cleared about four o'Clock. As ſoon as the Houſe reſumed its former Tranquillity, Lord North roſe, and in a Speech of near an Hour entered very fully into the preſent State of North America, declaring it as his Opinion, among other Meaſures proper to be purſued, that the Navigation of the Port of Boſton ſhould be ſtopped, till the Inhabitants be brought to a proper Senſe of their Duty, and finiſhed his Harangue by moving that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the immediate Removal of the Cuſtomhouſe Officers concerned in the Collection and Management of his Majeſty's Duties and Cuſtoms, from the Town of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in North America, and to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſes, at the ſaid Town of Boſton, and within the Harbour thereof. Several Parts of his Lordſhip's Speech were ſtrongly objected to by Mr. Fox, and ſome others; but the Motion was at length agreed to without a Diviſion, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

March 18. In the Houſe of Commons, Lord North preſented the Bill for the Removal of all the Officers of the Cuſtoms at Boſton; which was read a firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time on Monday.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, that the Bill be printed, which paſſed in the negative.

Deferred the Conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage, and the American Papers, to Wedneſday.

In a Committee of Supply, reſolved that 6998 l. be granted for making new Roads and Communications in the Highlands of Scotland. That 2000 l. be granted for the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; to be reported on Monday, adjourned to Monday.

A Petition of the Merchants, Traders, and Manufacturers, of the Town of Peiſley, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; complaining of the Decline of the Linen and Thread Manufactures, which the Petitioners allege is the Cauſe of many Thouſands of his Majeſty's Subjects being reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs of Want of Employ, and many Hundreds of them have been obliged to emigrate from the ſaid Town to diſtant Countries, to prevent them from ſtarving, and therefore praying the Houſe to take this important Affair into their Conſideration, and grant ſuch Relief as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

A Petition of the Linen Manufacturers at Northallerton and Brompton, in the County of York, was alſo preſented to the Houſe, likewiſe complaining of the Decline of the Linen Manufacture in that Part of the Nation, which is owing, as the Petitioners apprehend, to the Importation of foreign Linen, and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into Conſideration, and to paſs ſuch Laws as may ſeem beſt adapted for the Encouragement of the Home Manufacture of Linen, and to give ſuch other Relief as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem proper.

And the ſaid Petitions were ſeverally ordered to be referred to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it is referred to inquire further into the preſent State of the Linen Trade in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following remarkable Anecdote of Commodore Boys, late Lieutenant Governour of Greenwich Hoſpital, may be depended on. When he was firſt Mate of the Luxemburg, a Jamaica Man, in her Return to England ſhe was ſet on Fire by ſome Accident, and the Crew all periſhed, the above Captain Boys and another Officer excepted, who eſcaped on the Wreck. They lived many Days in the moſt miſerable Manner, till the Officer died, when Captain Boys lived upon his dead Corpſe while it remained ſweet, and then eat the Fleſh off his own Shoulders, till they became quite bare, and after living 22 Days in this dreadful Situation he was happily relieved.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Duff, *of the Eaſt India Company's Artillery at* Bengal, *dated February* 26, 1773. *to his Father, a Gentleman of the County of* Moray.

"A few Days ago I happened to be out on a ſhooting Party with ſeveral Gentlemen of the Military, and had detached myſelf to ſome conſiderable Diſtance from them, when they put up a very large Tiger, who directed his Courſe towards me. I immediately fired at him, which had no other Effect (being ſmall Shot) than that of irritating him, ſo much that he flew at me with great Fury. I kept him at Bay a conſiderable Time with my Fowling Piece, on which was fixed a Bayonet, as is uſual in this Country when we go a-ſhooting; but at laſt I was rendered very weak, occaſioned by the Loſs of Blood, having received many Wounds in my Face, Arms, and ſeveral Parts of my Body; and none of my Companions appearing to my Aſſiſtance, they having all made off, the Animal made a furious Effort, by leaping upon me, which threw me down. He immediately got upon me, and was ready to tear me in Pieces, when I ſtretched out my Hand to the Muzzle of my Piece, and unfixed the Bayonet, with which I aimed a Blow ſo judiciouſly that I pierced his Heart; he inſtantly fell down dead upon me. I believe I may venture to obſerve, that never was any Man nearer being devoured by a voracious Animal than I was upon the above Occaſion. I conſider my Deliverance as an Act of Providence."

March 24. It may be depended on, that a Sloop of War ſailed from Plymouth fourteen Days ago for Boſton, with Orders to bring to England, in Irons, Meſſ. Hancock, Row, Adams, and M'Intoſh. M'Intoſh has been very active among the lower Order of People, the others among the higher.

They write from Berlin, that Lieutenant Major Schwerin, at the Head of a Detachment, was actually ordered to march towards Dantzick and take Poſſeſſion of that City, in Caſe the Magiſtracy do not immediately proclaim his Pruſſian Majeſty the legal Owner of the Port of Dantzick.

By a Letter, of pretty good Authority, we are informed that the Emperour, notwithſtanding his Intimacy with the King of Pruſſia, ſtill ſeems to be jealous of the powerful Army which is at preſent cantoned in Sileſia and upon its Territories; for which Reaſon he has ordered ten Regiments to march into Poland, to join the Auſtrian Army there, and it is confidently aſſerted that the Head Officers have ſecret Orders to watch the Motions of the Pruſſian Troops very cloſely. They add, that it appears as if the Emperour was apprehenſive that the King of Pruſſia might be a great Obſtacle in his Undertakings.

They write from Vienna, that the Emperour has ordered ſix Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe, to enter Poland, and take Poſſeſſion of every Place that the Ruſſians ſhall evacuate.

They write from Liſbon, that the Mount Carmel, a Portugueſe Man of War of 64 Guns, was loſt off the Weſtern Iſlands, and all the Crew periſhed.

By a Letter from Conſtantinople we are informed that the Janiſaries ſet on Fire the Hotel of the French Ambaſſadour at Pera the ſame Day the preſent Sultan was proclaimed Succeſſour to the Throne.

They write from Warſaw, that Debates run very high on the Means for raiſing the Sums of Money neceſſary for the State, and for an Allowance for the King's private Uſe; and ſome think that the three Powers who diſmembered ſo great Parts of the Poliſh Territories muſt interfere, and ſettle the Matter for them at laſt.

Orders are ſent to the Commiſſioners at Portſmouth to gild and paint the Barfleur in a very elegant Manner, ready for the Reception of their Majeſties.

We are informed that the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnabrug will accompany their Majeſties to the intended Review at Portſmouth.

The new State Bed that is fixed up in the Royal Apartments at St. James's, preparatory to the baptiſing the young Prince, is made of Crimſon Velvet lined with white Satin, and richly ornamented with Gold Lace.

A Letter from Zell ſays, that a certain Queen has given over all Hopes of being reſtored to her former Dignity, and reſolves to finiſh her Days in her preſent Reſidence; on which Account Orders are given to repair her Palace during the Summer Seaſon, which ſhe intends to ſpend at Piramond and Mont Brilliant, where ſhe expects a Viſit from her Brother, who is now on his Travels.

We hear that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot between Lord Stanley, Grandſon and Heir to the Earl of Derby, and Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, eldeſt Daughter to the late Duke of Hamiltop.

General Fraſer will, we hear, have an Iriſh Peerage, and one of the vacant Red Ribands, as ſoon as his paternal Eſtate is recovered.

Letters from Moldavia mention that the Ruſſian grand Army was preparing to paſs the Danube about the latter End of laſt Month, ſo that we expect very ſoon to receive ſome News from that Quarter.

According to authentick Advices from Poliſh Pruſſia, we are informed that new Orders have been iſſued through all their Provinces, that every Town, Village, and Borough, is to raiſe a certain Number of Recruits, to the Amount of 20,000 Men, and that theſe new Recruits are to be fitted out before the Expiration of April and ſent to Graudnitz, the Conſequence of all which is expected to be known at the Opening of the next Campaign between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

This Morning No. 1917 was drawn a Prize of 50,000 l. in the Adelphi Lottery. The Ticket is the Property of the Meſſ. Adams.

March 22. In the Houſe of Commons, the Order of the Day, for the ſecond reading of the Bill for the immediate Removal of the Officers concerned in the Collection of the Management of his Majeſty's Duties and Cuſtoms from the Town of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in North America, and to diſcontinue and diſcharge the landing and ſhipping of Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, at the ſaid Town of Boſton, or within the Harbour thereof, was read.

Mr. R. Fuller ſaid, the Bill would be of total Deſtruction to this Country if it paſſed; that, in his Opinion, the Mode of Puniſhment ought to be altered to a Fine of 20,000 l. to the Eaſt India Company, for the Demolition of their Tea, and another Fine to his Majeſty, for Damages done; and that he would recommend them to follow the Examples mentioned of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, &c. He concluded with ſaying, "Firſt fine them; and if they refuſe to obey your Orders, then put this Act in Force."

A Motion was then made, that this Bill be now committed, which was carried in the affirmative without a Diviſion. No other Debate enſued.

March 23. His Majeſty's Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant, and the American Papers, laid before the Houſe the 7th and 11th Inſtant, were referred to the Committee on the Boſton Port Bill.

At Half after three o'Clock the Order of the Day on the Boſton Port Bill being read, the Houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a Committee thereon; and, after a conſiderable Time ſpent therein, the Chairman acquainted the Houſe that the Committee had filled up the Blanks, and had made ſeveral Amendments thereto, and that he would report them whenever the Houſe thought proper to receive them. Ordered, that the Report be now received; and the Report being made accordingly, ſome farther Amendments were then made, and the Bill ordered to be read a third Time the next Day, if then engroſſed.

Several Clauſes in the above Bill were objected to in the Committee.

Mr. C. Fox ſpoke with great Energy and Ability againſt the Clauſe which empowers his Majeſty to open the Port of Boſton, on the Inhabitants returning to their Duty. He ſaid, that it was the Legiſlature of Great Britain that they had offended, and it was to that alone they ſhould ſue for Pardon; obſerving, that ſuch a Clauſe was, in Fact, nothing leſs than giving up the Authority and ſupreme Power of Parliament, to be exerciſed at the Diſcretion of thoſe in Office. Mr. Oliver dwelt much upon the many fatal Conſequences it might produce, in Reſpect of the Trade and Commerce of this Country. Lord North appealed to the Judgment of the Houſe if the Puniſhment did not fall ſhort of the Offence, if they ſtill continued refractory; and if they returned to be peaceable Subjects, the Bill, by the Clauſe alluded to by Mr. Fox, would then be not a Meaſure of Severity, but Favour. Mr. Jenkinſon ſpoke very vehemently againſt the Boſtonians, and arraigned their Conduct in the ſtrongeſt Terms. Mr. Gaſcoigne ſaid, that ſome Accounts were received of their making Preparations for a State of actual Rebellion. Mr. Byng condemned the Principle of the Bill, as puniſhing the Innocent for the Crimes of the Guilty. General Conway condemned the Conduct of the Mother Country towards the North Americans for a Series of Years back, but approved of the Bill, as the beſt Meaſure that could be purſued in the preſent Situation of Affairs in that Country. Colonel Barré, Mr. Ward, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Dempſter, likewiſe ſpoke on the above Occaſion; the two former partly in Favour of the Bill, the third directly, and the laſt Gentleman on the general Idea of a compenſatory Clauſe.

March 25. By Letters from an Officer of Diſtinction abroad, we have Authority to aſſure the Publick that the French are now making a very great naval Armament at Toulon; that the Sailors at all the Ports of the Mediterranean are already impreſſed for the Fleet, and thoſe at Rochfort are immediately commanded to join the Toulon Shipping.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſadour waited upon Lord North yeſterday, and acquainted him that he had received certain Intelligence from his Court of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid that Major General Mackay will be appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America.

March 26. On Thurſday Evening the Ceremony of the chriſtening of the young Prince was performed in the great Council Chamber at Saint James's, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Adolphus Frederick.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *March* 25. The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Boſton Bill was read, which occaſioned a very ſtrong Debate, of four Hours, between Lord North, Governour Pownall, Mr. E. Burke, Mr. Sawbridge, &c. in Regard to ſome Clauſes in the Bill. At eight o'Clock the Lobby was cleared, for a Diviſion; but the Oppoſers of the Bill gave it up, and the Bill was read a third Time, and paſſed.

The following is an Epitome of the BOSTON BILL.

The Bill ſets forth, that dangerous Commotions and Inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the Town of Boſton, by divers ill affected Perſons, to the Subverſion of his Majeſty's Government, and to the utter Deſtruction of the publick Peace and good Order of the ſaid Town, in which Commotions and Inſurrections certain valuable Cargoes of Tea, the Property of the Eaſt India Company, on Board certain Veſſels lying in the Harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed. That, in the preſent Condition of the ſaid Town and Harbour, the Commerce of his Majeſty's Subjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the Cuſtoms payable to his Majeſty duly collected, and it is therefore expedient that the Officers of the Cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid Town. And therefore the Bill enacts, that it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to lay on Board any Ship or Veſſel from any Part of the Town and Harbour of Boſton, between Nahant Point and Alderton Point, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe, to be tranſported to any other Country, or into any other Part of the Province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, or to diſcharge or lay on Land within the ſaid Town, or upon any of the Places aforeſaid, out of any Ship or Veſſel, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe, to be brought from any other Country, or any other Part of the ſaid Province, upon Pain of forfeiting the Goods, and of the Ship or Veſſel into which the ſame ſhall be taken.

There are Clauſes inflicting Penalties on Wharfingers ſuffering Goods to be landed, ſhipped off, or Water-born, at or from their Wharfs, or for aiding and aſſiſting in the ſhipping or unſhipping Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſe; for obliging Ships moored or lying at Anchor, or hovering in the Bay, or within a certain Diſtance from the ſame, to depart to ſome other Harbour or Station, except Ships laden with military Stores for the King's Uſe, or laden with Fuel or Victual for the Suſtenance of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, or Ships having on Board Goods at the Time mentioned in the Bill. Directing, that all Seizures, Penalties, Forfeitures, ſhall be made and proſecuted by an Admiral, chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's Fleet or Ships of War, or by ſome of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, or by ſome other authoriſed by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; and inflicts Penalties on ſuch Officers and Perſons as ſhall take any Bribe to connive at ſuch lading or unlading, or doing any other Act whereby the Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe prohibited, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs inwards or outwards, or whereby the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by the Bill may be evaded. Directing, that the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by the Bill ſhall be proſecuted for, and applied in the ſame Manner, as other Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any Act, or Acts, relating to the Trade or Revenue of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted for, recovered, and applied, by two Acts of the 4th and 8th Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty. Declaring, that every Charter Party Bill of Lading, and other Contract for conſigning, ſhipping, or carrying any Goods or Merchandiſe to or from the ſaid Town or Harbour, made or to be made, or entered into, ſo long as the Act ſhall remain in Force, ſhall be void. Empowering the King, whenever it ſhall be made appear to him, in Privy Council, that Peace and Obedience to the Laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the ſaid Town of Boſton that the Trade of Great Britain may be ſafely carried on there, to aſſign and appoint the Extent, Bounds, and Limits of the ſaid Port or Harbour; and alſo to aſſign and appoint the Quays and Wharfs for the landing and diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of Goods, as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary, and to appoint ſuch Officers of the Cuſtoms as his Majeſty ſhall think fit. Declaring, that the Bill ſhall not extend to enable the King to appoint ſuch Port, Quays, Wharfs, or Officers in the ſaid Town, unleſs full Satisfaction ſhall have been made to the Company for the Damage ſuſtained by them for the Deſtruction of their Goods ſent to the ſaid Town on Board certain Ships, and to the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue, and others who ſuffered by the Riots and Inſurrections in November, December, and January laſt; allowing the general Iſſue to be pleaded in Actions brought in Purſuance of the Bill.

The Lords yeſterday read a third Time, and paſſed, without Amendments, the Bill for eſtabliſhing certain free Ports in Jamaica.

A Petition was preſented by the Lord Mayor in Behalf of the Natives of North America; which being read, was ordered to lie on the Table.

Yeſterday the Earl Percy took Leave of his Majeſty, and this Day will ſet off for Ireland to join his Regiment, and from thence to North America.

The Miniſtry have received ſome Accounts from America which have occaſioned the holding ſeveral Councils. It is reported, that ſomething very attrocious has been attempted againſt the Lieutenant Governour of the Maſſachuſett's Bay.

They write from Dantzick, that ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and a Detachment of the Pruſſian Artillery, have juſt arrived in that City.

Late Accounts from Naples ſay, that Father Givoanio, being at Supper with his two Nieces, and blaming one ſeverely for a propoſed Marriage, on her anſwering raſhly, he ſtruck her, upon which ſhe ſtabbed him to the Heart.

Some Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that the new Sultan has already given Proofs of his Generoſity and Juſtice; for inſtead of following the Example of ſome of his Predeceſſors, in mutilating and even ſtrangling his neareſt Relations, his Highneſs has heaped Favours on the young Sultan Selim, Son of the deceaſed Emperour. He kept the young Prince with him eight Days, promiſed to be a Father to him, ordered the Apartments allotted for him to be made more ſpacious and agreeable, and directed an Apartment for the young Prince's Mother to be contiguous to her Son's.

The following may, perhaps, be of ſome Uſe to our Country Farmers. The Sieur Roſing, Maſter of Economy to his Pruſſian Majeſty, in Eaſt Frieſland, has juſt made publick, that he found out, by phyſical Principles, and great Experience, that the only infallible Remedy to prevent an epidemical Diſtemper among the Cattle is to drive them twice every Day into a River; and thoſe Farmers who are not near a River ſhould throw over their Cattle, twice every Day, a great Quantity of Water. He has likewiſe made an Experiment on Cattle which have been infected, and very near Death; that by throwing over them a great Quantity of Water, till they began to ſhiver, they have been recovered.

March 31. The following Reports were current laſt Night, at the weſt End of the Town: That General Keppel had wrote a Letter, dated Nice, in Italy, in the Vicinity of Toulon, and directed to his Brother the Admiral, acquainting him that the French were fitting out a very formidable Fleet at the latter Place; that by the beſt Information that could be had, conſidering that no Strangers were admitted into the Docks, Arſenals, &c. it was ſaid to be almoſt ready to put to Sea; and that its Deſtination was believed to be for the Archipelago, to join the Turks againſt the Ruſſians.

Through the ſame Channel we learn that a Camp is marked out near Metz, in Lorraine, for 40,000 Men, and two more near Rochfort and Queſnoy, near Valenciennes, of 20,000 each.

A Correſpondent, on whoſe Authority we can depend, informs us that the French Miniſtry have diſcovered that Admiral Greig (who lately ſailed for the Mediterranean with a Squadron to reinforce the Ruſſian Fleet) has poſitive Orders to force the Paſſage of the Dardanelles, and to lay Conſtantinople in Aſhes; in Conſequence of which, Orders have been received at Toulon to equip, with the utmoſt Expedition, 18 Ships of the Line, with a proportionable Number of Frigates and Bombketches, in Order to join the Turkiſh Fleet, and to defend Conſtantinople. This, in all Probability, will bring on a War between Great Britain and France, as we are bound in Honour to aſſiſt the Ruſſians in Caſe they ſhould be attacked by the French. In the Meantime, it is not to be wondered at if the French Nation looks with an evil Eye on a Ruſſian Squadron riding triumphant in the Mediterranean, as it has greatly interrupted, nay almoſt deſtroyed, their Turkey Trade, and occaſioned all the Bankrupcies which have happened late in Marſeilles, and other Ports of the Mediterranean.

Nothing is now ſpoke of at Paris but War. The military Gentlemen are all in the higheſt Spirits, but the Intentions of the Court are entirely confined within the Circle of the Cabinet; nothing whatever, relative to the Objects of Deliberation, having as yet tranſpired.

It is ſhrewdly conjectured, that the warlike Preparations now going forward in France are intended againſt the Ruſſians.

An Order has been iſſued, within theſe few Days, at Verſailles, which ſhuts up every Port from Calais to Bayonne, ſo far as that no Perſon whatever is permitted to leave the Kingdom without a Royal Paſs, ſigned by the Secretary of State.

We are assured, from good Authority, that great Preparations are now making all over the Kingdom of France, in both the military and naval Departments.

The Report still prevails that a French Army is drawing together upon the Rhine, and that they are filling vast Magazines in that District.

It is beyond a Doubt, says our Correspondent at Paris, that the Duke de Choiseul will soon be restored to his former Post in the Administration. The King likes the Duke D'Aiguillon for his Premier very well, in Time of Peace; but as he has a Prospect of War, Choiseul, he thinks, will serve his Turn better.

It is now a Matter of very great Doubt when we shall see an Ambassadour here from the Court of France.

They write from Paris, that there are lately sailed from Brest, for the West Indies, the following Ships of the Line, viz. the Guirlande of 70, the Hardie of 60, and the Mignone of 60 Guns; each has a Regiment of Troops, and six Months Provisions on Board.

By Letters from Venice, we learn that the Turks are resolved to prosecute the War against the Russians with redoubled Vigour, and that they have engaged several French Engineers in their Service.

An Express, brought by the Mercury Packet, Captain Sharp, which is arrived at Kinsale, from Bengal and Fort St. George, gives an Account of the taking of Tanjour by General Smith, which will prove of very extraordinary Advantage to the East India Company. The Account says, that General Hastings has confirmed a Nabob in his Father's Dominions, on his paying the Company a considerable Sum, and a certain yearly Tribute. Advice is also received that the Lord Mansfield East Indiaman, Captain Frazer, is lost at Bengal, the Crew saved.

They write from Vienna, that the Emperour will commence a War with the Porte; for the present Turkish Sultan seems to be totally ignorant of War, and believes that he is able to carry on a War against both Russia and Austric. So that, if the Emperour should be obliged to commence a War with the Porte, he will give his new Acquisition in Poland to the King of Prussia, by which Means the latter will become Master of three Fourths of Poland, and will be the most powerful Prince on the Continent.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Prussia still continues very ill of the Gout; and that they are pressing and enrolling Men through all his Dominions, notwithstanding his Army consists of near 200,000 Men already.

Extract of a Letter from Minorca, *March* 6.

"All the Powers of the Mediterranean are now much engaged in making Preparations, both by Sea and Land. The Spaniards and French are fitting out Ships at all their Ports; the Spaniards in particular, who have Docks, and are building Ships, in the Island of Majorca. The Genoese are fitting out Ships and raising Forces, and the like Measures are taking by the Florentines and Venetians. All the States of Barbary are fitting out naval Armaments, avowedly in Favour of the Turks."

This Day his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for the immediate Removal of the Officers of the Customs from Boston, in Massachusett's Bay.

The Bill to make perpetual the Act for regulating the Trials of controverted Elections.

The Bill for the Pay and Clothing of the Militia.

The Bill for the Relief of Prisoners acquitted of Crimes, but retained for their Fees.

The Bill to enable his Majesty to grant to General Fraser the Lands and Estates of the late Lord Lovat.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners to execute the Land Tax Act.

The Bill relative to the Preservation of Turnpike Roads.

And also to several Road, Enclosure, and private Bills.

A private Letter from the North of Europe says, that the King of Sweden, in Conjunction with the King of France, and jealous of the Generosity which the Empress of Russia has shown to the King of Denmark, in ceding to him the whole Dutchy of Holstein, is drawing together all his Forces by Sea and Land, and insists that his Brother be created Duke of Courland, whilst the present Duke is to be declared Governour or Viceroy of the Crimea.

By an authentick Letter from Constantinople, we are informed that some foreign Ministers had demanded an Audience of the new Sultan, at which they laid before his Sublime Highness the Offers of their Royal Masters, as Mediators, to effect a Peace between the Porte and Russia; but they received the following Answer, that his Sublime Highness intends to see the Success of the next Campaign, and when he finds it necessary to make Peace with his Enemies he will do it without the Mediation of any Christian Power.

Advices from Venice mention an Engagement between three Venetian and four Turkish Ships off the Isle of Candia, in which the former were victorious.

They are under great Alarms in Holland, on Account of the late Inundations. Several of the Dikes have suffered greatly. Inspectors and Workmen have been sent to several Parts, and 3000 of the latter are near the Mouth of the Meuse, in South Holland. The Increase of the Waters in the Vanal, and in the Lake of Harlem, have alarmed the neighbouring Country; the latter of which has overflowed its Banks, and the Water still continues to increase daily.

On Tuesday was launched at Deptford, his Majesty's Ship the Cumberland, a fine Vessel of 70 Guns.

They write from Hamburg, that the Journey the King of Denmark intended to take to Travendahl, to be present at the Marriage of his Brother, Prince Frederick, to the Princess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, will not take Place; and that this Ceremony is put off till August, when it will be performed at Copenhagen.

Within this Week past the Court of France is said to have given our Court to understand that they should be under the disagreeable Necessity of arming against Russia, but with no other View than to compel her to agree to an equitable and honourable Peace with the Turks.

Extract of a Letter from Kinsale, *in* Ireland, *March* 20.

"This Week the Mercury Packet, from Fort St. George, in the East Indies, arrived here, after a Passage of three Months and sixteen Days, with several Despatches for the East India Company. By the Purser, we learn that the Affairs of the Company are in the most flourishing State ever known; and that on the 17th of December last the Lord Mansfield Indiaman was lost, and all the Crew perished except 24, sixteen of whom were sent up the Country, and have not since been heard of. The Purser also informs us that the Company's Troops have been at War with the King of Tanjour, and have taken sixteen Elephants, laden with immense Treasure, together with the King and his Family."

Yesterday the Adelphi Lottery finished drawing, in Change Alley; when No. 1358, being the last drawn Ticket, was entitled to a Prize of 25,000l.

On Sunday Night, between ten and eleven, a Gentleman and two Ladies in a Hackney Coach were stopped and robbed between Knightsbridge and Kensington, by a single Highwayman, of what Money they had about them; who rode off with his Booty, with seeming great Composure, towards Town. The Audacity of this Man was remarkably singular, as it was a fine Moonlight Night, a Number of people passing and repassing, and the Patrol not 100 Yards from the Spot where the Robbery was committed.

In the HOUSE of COMMONS, *March* 28th, the Lord Advocate of Scotland made a Motion for Leave to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act made in King James's Reign, whereby the Persons working in Collieries and Salt Works in Scotland, after having worked a Year therein, should become the Property of the Proprietors of the Works for Life; by which Means whole Families became absolute Slaves, and transferrable in the same Manner, with the Works, as a West Indian Estate is transferred with the Slaves upon it. The Motion met with no Obstruction, as it was founded upon Principles of Liberty; but Sir Lawrence Dundas wished that they might not be released all at once, but by Degrees, as it would greatly injure the Proprietors Works.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into Consideration his Majesty's Message of the 7th Instant, and the American Papers of the 7th and 11th of this Month, which accompanied it. Lord North then rose, and explained to the Committee the Necessity there was for regulating the Government of Boston. He remarked on the present Method of choosing the Council, of appointing the Judges, the Administration of Justice, and the Power of the Governour, and concluded by moving for Leave to bring in a Bill "for the better regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusett's Bay, in North America." Colonel Jennings, in a short Speech, opposed the Motion; as did Mr. Byng, who very fully entered into the Question, and spoke with great Freedom and Ability. Mr. C. Fox spoke in Favour of the Measure. Lord George Germaine approved of the Principle of the Motion, but condemned it as being in several Instances defective. He observed, that the Military in that Country could not act effectually, nor with Safety perform their Duty; or, if they did, they ran the Risk of falling a Sacrifice to the civil Power, and that it was by mere Chance Captain Preston escaped being hanged for the Performance of his Duty. Lord North said, that he was much obliged to the noble Lord for the several Hints he had thrown out, and that he meant the Committee should not be closed, that Gentlemen might suggest their several Ideas on the Subject. Captain Phipps spoke for some Time, and desired an Explanation of several Matters, in his Opinion, but imperfectly stated by the noble Mover. Governour Pownall informed the House of the Manner of choosing the Council, the Power of the Governour, &c. He said, that the Bostonians were a religious People, honest in their Dealings, peaceable Subjects, and well inclined to the British Government. This Encomium creating a Laugh, the Governour said, that he was well warranted in asserting what he did; but that the best Subjects, by repeated bad Treatment, might be rendered turbulent and seditious. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Dempster spoke against the Motion. It was at length agreed to by a great Majority, and a Bill ordered to be brought in on it. The Committee sat for about two Hours, and the House rose at nine o'Clock.

April 1. Leave is given to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act of the 25th of George the II. for annexing the forfeited Estates in Scotland to the Crown, so far as the same relates to the granting Leases of the said Estates.

At the Petition of the Magistrates of the Burgh of Dumfermline, subscribing for themselves, and in Name and in Behalf of the whole Council and Community of the said Burgh, and the numerous Linen Manufacturers thereof, was presented to the House on Wednesday, complaining of the Decline of the Linen Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, which the Petitioners allege will be entirely lost, if some Remedy be not speedily provided; and setting forth, that some Years ago there were 1000 Looms employed in the said Burgh and its Environs, which are now greatly reduced, although the Petitioners are sensible that the Numbers could soon be increased to double that Number, if proper Encouragement was given, by discharing the Importation of foreign Linen. And they are well satisfied that the said Town, in Conjunction with other Manufacturers of Table Linen in Great Britain and Ireland, are fully able to supply the whole Demand of Damask, Diaper, and all Kinds of Table Linen, both for Consumption and Exportation. And therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and give such Aid and Relief therein as they shall think proper. The Petition was referred to the Committee on the Linen Business.

Both Houses of Parliament are adjourned till after the Holidays.

Extract of a Letter from St. Andrews, *in* Scotland, *March* 15.

"There was given here this Evening, by a Person of Distinction, a masked Ball, where there was a brilliant Company of Ladies and Gentlemen. The Novelty of such an Entertainment, in this Part of the World, attracted even many who were unaccustomed to frequent other publick Diversions. The several Characters were amirably supported, and many *bon Mots* passed upon the Occasion. Mr. D. appeared in the Character of a Highland Chieftain, Mr. A. as a Merry Andrew, and Miss H. as a Shepherdess, which were well supported."

We are assured an ingenious Gentleman has drawn up a Plan for the Improvement of the British Fishery, which has been approved of by Lord North, and will speedily be carried into Execution.

At the launching of the Cumberland, on Tuesday last, a Scaffold, which had been erected by the Water Side, and on which a Gentleman, two Ladies, and thre Children, were standing, gave Way; by which Accident the Gentleman, one of the Ladies, and two Children, were drowned.

Tuesday a Painter fell from a two Pair of Stairs Window, in Bishopsgate Street, together with the Machine whereon he stood, by which Accident both his Legs were broke, and he was otherwise very much bruised. The Paint Pot struck an old Clothesman, who was passing by, so violent a Blow on the Head, that he expired as he was carrying to the Hospital.

Wednesday a Waterman, shooting at a mad Dog, in Gravel Street, Rotherhithe, with a Piece loaded with Ball, he unfortunately shot a Shopkeeper in the Breast, who was crossing the Way from his own House, and killed him on the Spot.

On Saturday last a melancholy Accident happened at a House the Corner of Catharine Street, in the Strand, by the Maid's falling down Stairs with a fine Boy of four Months old in her Arms; and pitching upon the back Part of his Head, so fractured his Skull, and disordered his Brain, that he languished until Tuesday Evening and died. What still adds to the Misfortune, the Maid, who was excessively fond of the Child, though not much hurt by the Fall, has continued in a delirious State ever since.

On Saturday a Man was conducted to Halifax, in Yorkshire, charged with having poisoned a young Woman at Northowram, and she happening to be with Child by him, he prepared a Dose of Poison, which he carried to her, and at the same Time threatened that if she refused to take it he would directly put an End to her Existence by stabbing her with a Knife, which he held in his Hand for that Purpose, whereupon she was compelled to yield to his infernal Command. She was opened by a Surgeon on Thursday, who declared she was poisoned. He is committed to York Castle.

Yesterday Lord North moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for the appropriating the private Estates of Bankers to the Discharge of their Partnership Debts, in Case of Bankrupcy; likewise to hinder certain Bankers from using any Trade, or from dealing in any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise whatever; and for the more severe punishing such Clerks belonging to Bankers as shall be found to embezzle their Masters Property. An Amendment was proposed and agreed to, which was, to insert "any Banker within the Cities of London and Westminster, or within ten Miles adjacent;" as, if the Bill extended to Bankers in general, it would entirely ruin those in the Country Towns. A few other Objections were made to the Bill being brought in, as it was too late in the Session; but on the Question being put, it was agreed to without a Division.

The Bill for regulating Mad Houses has passed the House of Commons.

The Confideration of the Bill to enable the Governour and Company of the Bank of Scotland to increase the capital Stock of the said Company is postponed to the 14th of April.

Yesterday being Maunday Thursday, his Majesty's Alms were distributed at Whitehall, viz. to 35 poor Men and Women, three Ells of Holland, a Piece of Woollen Cloth, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, twenty Shillings in a Purse, 35 Silver Pence, a Loaf of Bread, and a Platter of Fish, to each.

The Cumberland Man of War, of 70 Guns, lately launched at Deptford, is ordered to be put into Commission, and the Command to be given to Captain Bentley.

Wednesday the Cooks began to make Preparation at the Mansion House for the Easter Feast. Mr. Hudson, his Lordship's Cook, who had the sole conducting of it, has particular Orders that no Expense may be spared to make the Entertainment as elegant as possible. A very grand Piece of Confectionary is likewise preparing to be placed upon the three Tables in the Egyptian Hall.

The Practice of Duelling is now so common, that no less than three Trades gain considerably by it; the Sword Cutler, the Gunsmith, and the Undertaker. It were to be wished that the Hangman came in for his Share of Employment too.

A respectable Writer, now living, says of the King of Prussia: "He has established a Reputation on the surest Foundation, by that necessary and equitable Effort in Policy, the delivering his Subjects from the Jaws of the Lawyers, who, before his Time in Brandenburg, sported with the Sufferings of the Wretched, and saw unmoved the Tears of the Widow. In the Brussian Dominions, the Decision of Causes cannot be protracted to a tormenting and devouring Length. How long this will last is hard to say, unless the King has the Art of making his Subjects virtuous, as well as obedient to his Edicts. The Suits in Brandenburg are now brought to a speedy Issue, at an easy Expense; a Regulation which could never be made but by the singular Attention of a sovereign Prince. Why it is not done in a limited, as well as in absolute Monarchies, I know not; unless, in certain Instances, Slavery is preferred to Liberty, or the Name of Liberty to the Reality of it. The Law is certainly an excellent and a necessary Profession, but too many are bred up to it; consequently, in Pursuit of a Support, they deviate from the original Design, by perplexing with injurious Refinements that which it is their Duty to make plain and intelligible."

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, *March* 3.

"Great Preparations are making for the Opening of the next Campaign, which will begin with the Siege of Oczakow. The Train of Artillery which is to be employed there have received the necessary Orders.—General Bibikow has sent a Courier from Casan, with the agreeable News that the Troops which he sent toward the Province of Wartha, against the Rebels, have had a Battle with them, in which the former were routed, and driven into the Woods, whither they were pursued by the Conquerors; 600 of the Rebels were killed on the Spot, and 200 made Prisoners, among whom is one Bergman, formerly a Lieutenant in the Guards, who, with his younger Brother, were banished to Siberia, after having undergone the Punishment of the Knout, &c. for robbing and murdering a Merchant about six Years ago."

Extract of a Letter from Dundee, *in* Scotland, *June* 22, 1774.

"Among the several Entertainments of this Place, the Speculative Society claims the Pre-eminence. Formed on a rational System it hath become the Resort of great Numbers, who feast on the Knowledge and Ingenuity of the Speakers. Tribes of Families, deserting the Card Tables, flock thither, and acknowledge the Superiority of Philosophy. This Institution promiseth great Success: Various Questions are here discussed, in a masterly and becoming manner; here the young Men may be trained up to Oratory and graceful Deliverance, and afterwards become an Ornament to the grand Council of the Nation. Drinking entereth not the Walls of this Society, and Harmony and good Order keep the Porch. This Society hath taken for a Device a Card on which is represented a View of the Society upheld by the three female Figures, Virtue, Eloquence, and Contemplation; and supported by two masculine Ones, Knowledge and Learning; and the Motto is, *Dignum Sapienti bonaque est.*"

That Great Statesman Lord Chatham, in a Speech in the House on the American Stamp Act, observed, that there was no Happiness without Freedom, no Freedom without Security of Property, unless the Power to dispose of it be lodged in the Owners of it. Therefore, no People can be free but where Taxes are imposed by their Consent, personally, or by Representatives. If the Colonies are equally entitled to Happiness with the Inhabitants of Great Britain, and Freedom is essential to Happiness, they are equally entitled to Freedom; if to Freedom, and an exclusive Right of Taxation is essential to Freedom, they are equally entitled to such Taxation.

On Wednesday Night a Man went to Sir Jeffery Amherst's, and asked for Lady Amherst, saying he had got something for her Ladyship. The Maid carried a Band Box into the Parlour, where, on opening the same, its Contents proved to be a fine Girl, which caused much Laughter. It was kept that Night, and yesterday Morning it was sent to Brownlow Street Hospital to be taken Care of.

It is said, notwithstanding great Preparations are making to terrify the Americans, their Friends conceive great Hopes from the Wisdom and Integrity of Lord Chatham, who doth not confine Liberty to the Island of Great Britain, and doubt not but he will again repeat, in Favour of the misrepresented Americans, the Poet's Advice about a Wife:

"Be to her Faults a little blind,
"Be to her Virtues very kind."

Sir William Davenant, in his Preface to Gondibert, has this very remarkable Observation: "It is the Wisdom of Government (says he) to permit Plays, and other Modes of Dissipation; in the same Manner as it is the Prudence of a Carter to put Bells upon his Horses, to make them carry their Burthens cheerfully."

Moderation should always be the Characteristick of a Minister; for if he was to pique himself on a Quickness of Apprehension, and a Promptitude of Decision, his Country might be suddenly plunged into inextricable Dangers. God knows, we have no Reason to find Fault with our present Administration for their Rapidity of Determinations; they have allowed the New Englanders full Time and Scope to display their Designs; they have allowed them to proceed from the first Step of Disorder to the last Act of Rebellion. Faction at home may blame them for their Lenity, but the Devil himself cannot accuse them of Rashness. One is apt to suspect that a refined Policy was shrouded under their seeming Indifference, and that they purposely allowed the factious New Englanders to advance to declare Rebellion, in Order that the unanimous Approbation of the whole Kingdom might accompany their Resolves to chastise and to reform the Rebels.

A Correspondent most fervently hopes, in Case Administration should ever be induced to yield up the Rights or this Nation again, as was infamously the Case in the Year 1766, to the audacious Claims of a Crew of traiterous Insurgents (a Circumstance which, under the Wisdom and Ability of Lord North's Administration, he thinks there is little Reason to fear) that we shall at least leave them in the State we found them before the late Peace, before so much of our Blood and Treasure had been lavished upon them, and at all Events restore Canada to France.

It is a pleasant Argument which the Americans wage against our Parliamentary Supremacy over them. "The people of England (say they, for they scarcely honour us with the Name of Mother Country) are *interested* in the Dispute, and consequently cannot be an impartial Tribunal." But, with all possible Deference to this Reasoning, are not the People of America *interested* in the Dispute, and are they not equally prejudiced in their own Favour? Suppose, however, we relinquish the Terms of *Sovereign* and *Subject*, and say that a Dispute subsists between a *Mother* and a *Daughter*, should not the latter, in common Decency, be the first to make Concessions? And is it not, in common Sense, most likely that the Merits of the Contest should lie on the Side of the former, when we consider not only her superiour Tenderness as a Parent, but recollect her superiour Maturity.

WHITEHALL, *April* 2. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governour of the Province of Massachusett's Bay, in North America, having humbly requested his Majesty's Leave to come to England, the King has been graciously pleased to comply therewith, and to appoint Thomas Gage, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Captain General and Governour in Chief of the said Province, and Vice Admiral of the same, during his Majesty's Pleasure.

YORK, *March* 8. Last Saturday sailed from Hull for Fort Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, the Two Friends, Watt, with Iron Ware, Linen and Woollen Drapery, Household Furniture, &c. and 99 Emigrants, chiefly from the Northern Part of this County.

GLOUCESTER, *January* 4. This Day a great Number of the Inhabitants and Voters of this Town assembled on the River, the same being entirely frozen over, our new intended Candidate having on Sunday last given away upwards of 40l. in Bread and other Charities at the old Church, and left with his Agent here 100 Guineas, for the Purpose of Merriment, to be disposed of by giving a Bullock roasted whole, and two Hogsheads of Ale, to the Publick, and a Ball for the Ladies in the Evening. By Way of Novelty, the Bullock was agreed to be roasted on a temporary Hearth and Fire, a Place prepared for the Purpose on the Ice; which having been put into Execution, the Populace assembled, supposed to be upwards of 2000, but before their Departure, the Ice, from the Pressure, giving Way, upwards of 100 Persons were severely ducked. If the Matter had ended there, it would have been very happy; but sorry am I to acquaint you that upwards of twenty Persons were drowned, amongst whom is our worthy Friend Bob H——, his Wife, and a of Child about a Year old; and poor H——, from the Swan, standing Cook, shared the same Fate."

LEEDS, *January* 4. At Saddleworth, in this County, a Man was some Time ago taken ill, and to all Appearance died, as he could not be perceived to breathe. In this Situation, he remained for the Space of six Weeks; during which Time he received no other Nourishment than now and then a small Quantity of Milk, which the Doctor poured into his Mouth, at the same Time stopping his Nostrils, lest it should come out again there. After lying in this Condition the above Time, he came to himself, and is now in as good a State of Health as ever he was in his Life. The Apothecary who attended him perceived his Pulse at Intervals to beat, or he certainly had been buried before he had finished his Trance.

GLASGOW, *March* 31. The Friends of America have brought into the present Disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies the old Question about the Right of Taxation. Many People are of Opinion, that Great Britain has no Right to tax her Colonies, unless they are represented in Parliament; but this Question is, in a great Measure, foreign to the present Dispute. The Question is not whether Great Britain is to tax America, but whether or not the Americans are to be punished for wantonly destroying the Property of the Merchants of Great Britain, in Defiance of all Laws human and Divine. The Americans might have refused to buy and use the Tea, but they had certainly no Right to destroy it. Such a Punishment, therefore, as will oblige them to make an adequate Restitution for the Damage they have done, is most highly proper. A severe Punishment will be imprudent, as it would immediately recoil upon the Mother Country, and our Merchants would suffer greatly, by the Want of Remittances, and the Loss of their Trade.

Extract of a Letter from Falkirk, *March* 29.

"On Monday last was launched in the Canal, at the mooring Place near Bainsford Drawbridge, a neat Vessel, named the Lady Charlotte, Burthen between forty and fifty Tuns, built chiefly for the Canal Navigation and Coasting Trade. At this Launch the most Part of the Inhabitants of Falkirk, a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Country adjacent, and several Persons from remote Places, were present. This is the first built Vessel launched in the Canal, and she is particularly adapted for that Navigation. She came very well off, and made a fine Appearance. The great Concourse of People who attended cheerfully joined in repeated Huzzas, and other Demonstrations of Joy, on this Occasion."

Extract of a Letter from Wigton, *in* Galloway.

"I am sorry to inform you that the Spirit of Emigration has also become epidemical in this Country. Between 200 and 300 People are to embark at Whitehorn, in a few Weeks, for America. The Country will suffer not only from the Loss of its Inhabitants, but also from the Loss of its Wealth; some of these Emigrants being People of Property, it is supposed they will carry some Thousand Pounds in Cash along with them."

POETS CORNER.

Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur: That Man is wise who speaks little.

VAIN is the Flash of human Wit,
In vain the Volumes Dryden writ;
Reason is best express'd in few Words,
Sense and Propriety in two Words.
Art may wild Phrases strive to find,
Penn'd to mislead the honest Mind;
In flowery Paths may Rhetorick stray,
To lead the Soul herself away.
Question on Question Logick pens,
Unto what Purpose, to what Ends?
In Error's Maze to push Mankind,
Pleasing to snare, and gay to blind,
As Grottos, Woods, and dusky Shades,
Unto no View the Eye invades,
Confusion 'tis alone supplies
A Scene of Pleasure to our Eyes.
Learning so hobbles every Sense,
Or pleases more than it convince;
Queries, Doubts, Arguments perplex,
Unnecessary Quibbles vex.
In the Initials may be seen
The full, my Friends, of what I mean;
Unto the Motto cast your Eyes,
Renounce all Rhetorick, and be wise.

A Lady to her Daughter with a Present of a WATCH.

ACCEPT this Watch, a Toy at best,
Yet Trifles Wisdom may suggest;
Mark how each Moment as 'tis past,
Brings you still nearer to your last.
Prompted by this well-going Toy,
May you your Moments so employ,
As that, when Time shall be no more,
You safe may reach the heavenly Shore.

To the PRINTER *of the* PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

SIR,

IT is with great Concern and Apprehension, as a Wellwisher to this Country, that I consider her present Situation in Respect to the Colonies. The Measures that have been taken of late Years, regarding that extensive Part of the British Empire, have been of such a Tendency as to bring Matters to a most alarming Crisis, and seem to have hurried on the Fate of that Country much sooner than natural Events, and the regular Progression of Things, would have effected it. If we examine the History of America, we find it to be simply thus: A Number of Adventurers, some urged by Necessity, others actuated by Principles of religious Liberty, and others perhaps merely influenced by a Spirit of Adventure, determine to explore the immense Wilds of the Western World. Encouraged thereto by Government, and the Royal Voice, that promised them the full Enjoyment of their religious and civil Liberties, and the undisturbed Possession of their Property, as Pledges of Security, Charters are given them, in which the Faith of Government is engaged. These Charters empowered them to enact such Laws as they should find necessary, and to adopt such Modes of Taxation as they thought eligible. To recapitulate the Inconveniencies, the Toils, and Dangers, that the first Settlers of the inhospitable Wilderness experienced, is unnecessary; they will occur to the Reader's Imagination, more forcibly than my Pen can describe them. Suffice it to observe, that for a long Series of Years they were harrassed by every Difficulty, every untoward and embarrassing Circumstance that could perplex and fatigue the Mind, and most literally did they eat their bitter Bread by the Sweat of their Brows. That the Case is considerably altered now is well known: The dark, and almost impenetrable Forest, no more remains impervious to the Day; but Pan, Ceres, and Pomona, have banished the solitary Driads; the Vallies begin to laugh and sing, and the Sons of the first unhappy Sufferers begin to repose from the Alarms, and relax from the severe unremitting Toil, of their distressed Ancestors; in short, to live more at Ease upon the Fruit of the Industry of their Fathers.

A few Persons among us, of inordinate Appetite, wish to partake of their little Feast with them; and because denied a Participation of what they have not the Shadow of a Right to, would forsooth fall pell-mell upon them, and cut their Throats for not relinquishing the well-earned Hoard of painful Industry, not considering that they have been all along labouring more to our Emolument then their own. Is this the Reward of persevering Toil, to have its scanty Morsel snatched away? Is the Planter, who cherishes the tender Sappling, and nurses it up to the vigorous Tree, to be denied the first Fruits? And is this the Faith of Government, that should be inviolate as the Justice of Heaven?

But I hope I see with the Eye of false Prophecy, and that my Apprehension is a baseless Fabrick. I hope (nay fervently pray) that the Wisdom of Administration will restore Affection and Loyalty to near five Millions of Subjects, whose filial Attachment to their Mother Country many shallow and evil-minded Politicians have endeavoured, but in vain, to sap. Their Union, I flatter myself, may yet for a long Time subsist, and their reciprocal Glory and Advantage may long continue to flourish.

And when the Day shall come (the Fate of all)
That Britain's Glory, Wealth, and Power, must fall,
Then shall her Sons (for such is Heaven's Decree)
In other Worlds another Britain see,
For what she is America shall be.

COLUMBUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 19.

ON Saturday last, about five o'Clock in the Evening, we had here a most extraordinary Storm of Hail, some of the Stones being as large as Pigeons Eggs; and by Accounts from other Parts of the Country, particularly Gloucester, Middlesex, and Henrico, we find that the Storm was much more violent with them, some of the Hailstones measuring five Inches and a Half, and weighed Half an Ounce. It was preceded by an uncommon Roaring in the Air, and continued between two and three Minutes; and a heavy Shower succeeded, which lasted about five Minutes. Great Damage has been done to the Windows, the Shingles were knocked off several Houses, and what Wheat escaped the Effects of the late Frost is entirely ruined; so that it is feared there will hardly be Seed Wheat for another Year, at least in many Parts of the Country.

The Fowey Man of War, of twenty Guns, Captain Montague, is arrived in Hampton Road, from Boston, to relieve the Tartar, Captain Meadows, who sailed immediately for that Port, by express Orders from the Admiral.

Extract of a Letter from London, *March* 19, 1774.

"A Bill is now in Parliament to stop up the Port of Boston, till the King pleases to restore it. This is, in Fact, to destroy the Town, because the Inhabitants have had Spirit enough to declare that they will be free; and the Ministers say it is intended as an Example to all the other Colonies, whenever they shall dare to assert their Rights. But they think it most prudent to begin with one Colony first, therefore all the Colonies are equally concerned in this Attack upon Boston. And it alarms all prudent and thinking Men here very much, as they conceive all the Colonies will certainly unite to oppose this Measure against Boston; and in that Case they have most dreadful Apprehensions, as they think America, when united, cannot be hurt by this Country. There is one Consolation, however, left; that the Bulk of this Country, notwithstanding all the Bawling of the ministerial Writers in the Papers, are strongly in Favour of the Conduct of the Americans: And even some of the Ministerial Party rage against the violent Measures intended, but the Majority has prevailed."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"The Privy Council's Report on the Boston Petition proves pretty plainly that you are to expect no Favours from hence, but you have the Means of Security in your own Hands, and you will be unwise not to use them. By all Means, approve, when the Assembly meets, of the Conduct of the Northern Colonies respecting the Tea; and resolve, that any Attempt to enforce the Duties on any Colony will be deemed by you a gross and open Violation of the Liberties of all America."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, *to his Friend in this City.*

"The American Business engages at present the whole Attention of every One here, from the K—— to the Shopkeeper. I am told, by several Members, that Lord North said, in the Bill, some Alteration of the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay would be introduced, and declared that the Punishment of Boston was intended as an Example to all the other Colonies, who should be treated in the same Manner whenever they dared to resist the Shackles which it is determined they shall wear. That it was necessary, and prudent, to punish one Colony at a Time; and Boston being the foremost in asserting their Rights, it was proper to begin with it first. This, you may be assured, is the Language of every ministerial Man. They believe that the other Colonies will look on quietly and see Boston destroyed, but I flatter myself they will be mistaken. Every Thing at present seems to me to be very properly situated in New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina; and if the Virginia Assembly does but stir in the Business, I have no Doubt there will be a perfect Union among all the Colonies, which is indeed more absolutely necessary now than at any Time before, as the Attack is intended against the Whole! And I am of Opinion it will check the sanguine Spirit of your Enemies here, if they find the Colonies firm and closely united. Indeed, it is evident you have no Alternative but to resist, united; or submit, and be Slaves, at once."

ARRIVALS. Liberty, Outram, in York River. Brilliant, Bennet, from Glasgow, Assistance, Farish, from Whitehaven, Nancy, Cuningham, from Hull, Success, Green, from London, and Peggy, Fisher, from Liverpool, in James River. Nassau, Wignell, and Molly, Parry, from Liverpool, Neptune, Kennedy, from Glasgow, and Muir, Richardson, from Antigua, in Rappahannock. ——, Boucher, from London, ——, Wallace, from Cadiz, ——, Park, from Glasgow, in Potowmack.

Captain Wignell spoke with Captain Kitchen, from Norfolk, bound for Cadiz, the 29th ult. in Latitude 46, Longitude 40, all well.

Captain Conway, of the Sloop Friendship, who arrived last Tuesday off Cape Henry, from Grenada, spoke with the Brigantine Polly, James Tutor Commander, from Philadelphia, the 21st ult. abreast of Sombrero, 25 Days out, bound for Tortola, all well.

We have not been able to procure the Act of Parliament, relating to the Town of Boston, for this Week's Paper; but our Readers have the Substance of it, and will see the Whole in our next, as we know it is arrived.—Not a single Newspaper came from the Northward last Week by the Post, therefore it is not known whether the Men of War and Troops are yet arrived before Boston; although, from the Circumstance of our not receiving Papers as usual, it would seem as if this Armament had laid an Embargo upon the Nothern Intelligence.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

By inserting the following Proposals for the Consideration of the House of Burgesses, in your useful Paper, you will oblige a great Number of your Readers.

1. THAT it be enacted that the Vestries of every Parish be elected by their Parishioners respectively, every ten, twelve, or fourteen Years; which will effectually remedy the many and various Impositions, and illegal and arbitrary Measures, that are so frequently and justly complained of. It will quiet and ease the Minds of Numbers of Parishioners, will prevent the frequent Applications to the Assembly for Redress, and will thereby save a great Deal of Time and Expense.

2. That for the Despatch of Business in the County Courts, and a more effectual Method of coming at Justice, it be enacted that the Courts in every County respectively, or a Majority of them, be empowered, on some Court Day, annually to nominate and appoint twenty four of the fittest and most able Men of their County (not being of the Bench, nor of the Bar) to serve as Jurymen for the Year ensuing; twelve of whom to attend and serve (if required) every Court Day, either alternately or indiscriminately, or the whole twenty four, when so many of the Causes are ready for Trial as to require two Juries in one Day. The said Jurymen to be subject to a Fine or Penalty for Non-attendance, or refusing to serve when required; unless in Cases of Sickness or Disability, or other reasonable Excuse be offered to the Satisfaction of the Court. And when a sufficient Number of the said Jurymen is not present, that then the Sheriff summon enough of the Bystanders to make up the Deficiency; and that they, or such of them as serve, shall be paid, by the Party cast, some moderate Fee, just enough to defray their reasonable Expenses. Moreover, that whenever there are to be any new Magistrates added to the Commission of the Peace, the Court shall nominate for that Purpose some of the said Jurymen who have served the most constantly and diligently, and none else. This may encourage the Jurymen to inform themselves with the Laws of their Country, and instil into them a better Notion of Equity. By this, or some such Law, the present Evil of weak Juries will be removed, the Causes will be determined with much more Despatch and Justice, and in Time our Benches will be filled with abler Magistrates.

NORFOLK, *May* 3. Yesterday was celebrated in this Place the Anniversary of ST. TAMMINY, the tutelar Saint of the *American* Colonies. At one o'Clock a Royal Salute of 21 Guns, from a Battery erected for the Purpose, ushered in the Rejoicings of the Day; and in the Evening a grand Entertainment was given, at the Masons Hall, by the Sons of the Saint, to which there was a general Invitation, and the Company exceedingly numerous and brilliant, consisting of near 400 Persons. At six the Ball was opened, by one of our worthy Burgesses, in the Character of KING TAMMINY, properly accoutred in the ancient Habit of this Country, at which Time another Royal Salute was given. The Ladies, whose fair Bosoms on this Occasion seemed more particularly animated with a generous Love of their Country, indulged the Company with their Presence till four in the Morning; and after their Retirement, the Sons of ST. TAMMINY, according to the immemorial Custom of these Countries, encircled their *King*, and practised the ancient mysterious *War Dance*, so highly descriptive of the warmest Attachment and Freedom of Spirit. The Whole was conducted with the strictest Decorum, and to the universal Satisfaction of the Assembly; while the Cordiality with which the Sons of the *Brother Saints, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick*, and *St. David*, entered into the general Mirth of the Evening, gave particular Pleasure; and was truly emblematical of that happy Union which has long subsisted between the Parent State and her Colonies, while *Britain* was *just* and *America* was *free*, and which every Lover of his Country would wish should still subsist, for Ages yet to come.

But should Corruption, with despotick Rage,
Seize the strong Pillars that support the State,
Strain every Nerve to pull Destruction down,
To blend in Ruins Freedom and her Sons,
And crush our growing Empire in its Youth,
Then let us rouze Submission from her Knees,
And stand like Heroes firm in its Defence;
Then let one Spirit of a BRUTUS reign,
And martial Sounds be Musick to each Ear;
While *some* great Prince, of BRUNSWICK's glorious Line,
Ranks our wide Armies, and inspires to War.
Thus shall we see, and triumph in the Sight,
While Malice frets and fumes, and gnaws her Chains;
AMERICA shall blast her fiercest Foes,
Shall brave the dismal Shocks of bloody War,
And in unrivall'd Pomp resplendent rise,
And shine *sole* Empress of the WESTERN WORLD.

☞ The Members of the Society for promoting useful Knowledge are desired to meet on *Tuesday* the 31st of *this Instant*.

*** *The Piece from* NORFOLK *will have a Place next Week, and that signed* A POOR PLANTER *shall be attended to as soon as possible.*

MAY 19, 1774.

AGREEABLE to the Act of Assembly for clearing Rivers and Creeks, the Court of *Cumberland* have appointed Commissioners to agree with any Person, or Persons, willing to undertake the clearing of *Willis*'s River in the said County. The Subscribers give Notice that they will attend at *Horn Quarter* Bridge, on the said River, on *Thursday* the 9th of *June*, to let, to the lowest Bidder, the said Work. Bond and Security will be required of the Undertaker, for the due Performance of the same.

GEORGE CARRINGTON.
JOHN WOODSON.
JOSEPH CALLAND.
THOMAS TABB.
ROBERT SMITH.
JOSEPH CARRINGTON.

IN *May* 1773, or near that Time, I gave my Bond to *John Reid*, of *Amherst* County, for one Hundred and twenty five Pounds Currency, payable in *April* 1774. I forewarn any Person from taking the said Bond of *Reid*, as I will not pay any of the Money till such Time as the said *Reid* fulfils his Bargain with me.

(2) CHARLES SIMS.

MAY 14, 1774.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Robins*, of *Gloucester* County, has made a solemn Contract with the Subscriber, in Terms to this Effect, that for the Loan of 50l. he obliges himself to make a lawful Lease of his Land up the *Neck*, so that the Subscriber and his Wife shall enjoy the same, and work what Hands they think proper upon it during his Life, Rent free, and that they shall not be disturbed by any Person; and farther says, if he can lawfully sell the same unto the Subscriber he will for 150l. observing that he is to make Use of what Timber he wants: I am compelled to let the Publick know what Encumbrance the Land lies under, and that I insist on the Agreement being confirmed. (1) THOMAS CAMORY.

LOST between Colonel *Burwell*'s Ferry and *Williamsburg*, an old SILK POCKET BOOK, having in it some Money, and Papers of no Use to any but the Owner. Any Person finding the same shall have 10s. on delivering it to

BENJAMIN ALLEN.

To be SOLD,

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, one containing 500 and the other 351 Acres, adjoining each other, lying in *Guilford* and *Surry* Counties, *North Carolina*, upon *Dan* River; whereon are high, dry, and healthy Situations, a very good Place for drawing the Seine or setting Traps for Fish, convenient to Courthouse, Church, Meeting House, Mill, &c. a good Range for Stock of any Kind, and the Land is in the Heart of a good Wheat and Tobacco Country, either of which, or any other Commodity, may be advantageously disposed of at *Campbelton*. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, near the Premises.

(1) ADAM TATE.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the Will of* Joseph Tate, *deceased*,

A TRACT of 490 Acres of LAND, near the Land of Mr. *Adam Tate*, most of which is low Ground and rich high Land; in short, it is very little inferiour to any in the Province. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscribers.

ADAM TATE,
JOHN TATE,
JOSEPH TATE, } Executors.

To be RENTED *for a Term of Years*,

THE Plantation known by the Name of *Mulberry Island*, upon *Dan* River, near the aforesaid Lands. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, at *Guilford* Courthouse.

JOHN TATE.

Just imported, and to be sold for ready Money only,

A NEAT Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms, Staircases, &c. forty per Cent. cheaper than they have ever been sold in this Place. Also a Quantity of ready made SACKING BOTTOMS of different Sizes, Brass Nails, Upholsterers Tacks, Brass Casters for Tables and Bedsteads, Bed Screws of the best Kind, Brass Caps to cover the Heads of Ditto, small Brass Rings, Brass Hooks, Pullies for Draw-up Window Curtains, &c.

JOSEPH KIDD.

MAY 16, 1774.

RUN away, from the Snow *Carlisle*, *William Birsley* Master, now lying at *York* Town, three indented Servants, *viz.* ANTHONY WILLIAMS of *Monmouthshire*, a middle sized Man, wears his own Hair, about 25 or 26 Years of Age, by Trade a Tailor. JOHN FIELD, who says he came from *Herefordshire*, middle sized, 25 or 26 Years of Age, and is a Hostler or Gentleman's Man. WILLIAM MACKNELL of *Whitehaven*, about 19 Years of Age, wears his own Hair, and is of a low Stature. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them to the Master on Board, or secures them in any of his Majesty's Jails, so that he gets them again, shall have 20s. Reward for each. (2)

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Mr. *Robinson*'s Quarter, about three Miles from *Williamsburg*, a BAY HORSE about four Feet high, four Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his left hind Foot white, appears to be a little lame in his fore Shoulder, but has no Brand. Whoever brings the said Horse to me, at the above Plantation, shall have 40s. Reward, if taken out of the County; if in the Neighbourhood, 10s. Reward.

(1) ROBERT HAYES.

TAKEN up, in *Amherst*, a DARK BAY MARE about four Feet seven or eight Inches high, eight or nine Years old, a Blaze in her Face, one hind Foot white, some Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Buttock N. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

ICHABOD CAMP.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a DARK IRON GRAY HORSE COLT about two Years old, three Feet ten Inches high, not dockt, and branded on the off Buttock I C. Posted, and appraised to 30s.

THOMAS READ.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a YELLOW BAY HORSE COLT a Year old last Spring, three Feet eleven Inches high, but neither dockt nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 40s.

DAVID JAMES.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a BLACK MARE COLT, about a Year old last Spring, four Feet high, a small Star in her Forehead, but neither dockt nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 55s.

DAVID JAMES.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax* County, a RED and WHITE STEER about two Years old, marked with a Crop an Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left. Posted, and appraised to 20s.

ROBERT WOODING.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 2*s.* the first Week, and 1*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

MAY 19, 1774. } POSTSCRIPT to the VIRGINIA Gazette. { No. 1180.

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of Superfine, Fine, Middling, and Coarſe, to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh only, by *Iſaac Melcher*, about Midway between *Arch* and *Race* Street, *Philadelphia*. If any, on Trial, ſhould not anſwer the Purpoſes intended, he will take them back and ſupply the Parties with others in their Room, provided they are returned, without Damage, within three Weeks or a Month. Any Orders left with Mr. *William Holt*, near *Williamſburg*, or Meſſ. *John Goodrich* and Co. in *Portſmouth* (Poſt paid) will be carefully forwarded, and punctually executed. (2)

N. B. Great Abatement to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again.

YORK Town, *April* 25.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Tailor, begs Leave to inform the Publick that he carries on his Buſineſs in this Place, and will be much obliged to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom (eſpecially ſuch as he is indebted to) as he will ever make it his Study to pay a ſtrict Attention to their Commands.——He will furniſh the following Articles complete, for ready Money, *viz.* A Suit of beſt ſuperfine Cloth, middle Size, 7l. 10s. Do. of Caſimir, 8l. Do. of Duroy, lined through, 4l. 5s. Do. of Sagathy, lined, 4l. 15s. A beſt *Bath* Coating Surtout Coat, 2l. 10s. A *Bath* Coating Coat and Waiſtcoat, 3l. 10s.—He will likewiſe wait upon Gentlemen, within twenty or thirty Miles, to ſerve them; and he makes LADIES RIDING DRESSES, in the genteeleſt Manner.

HANOVER Town, *May* 12, 1774.

JUST arrived in *York* River, the *Brilliant*, Captain *Miller*, from *London*, with a Cargo of choice healthy INDENTED SERVANTS, the Sale of which will begin at *Richmond* Town on *Wedneſday* the 25th of *May*, among whom are the following Tradeſmen, *viz.* Blackſmiths, Braſiers, Edgetool Makers, Bricklayers and Plaiſterers, Shoemakers, Stone Maſons, Capenters, Joiners and Cabinet Makers, Cloth Weavers, Stocking Weavers, Barbers and Peruke makers, Gardeners, Farmers, Labourers and Huſbandmen, Book-keepers and Schoolmaſters, Tailors, Silk Dyers, Bakers, Painters, Leather Dreſſers, Sawyers, Butchers, a Steward, Groom, Surgeon, &c. I will ſell them very cheap, for ready Money, or Tobacco; and for thoſe on Credit, Bond and Security will be required.

(1) THOMAS SMITH.

ON the 13th Day of *April* laſt two Negro Slaves, by Name BOB and BRISTOL, ran away from my Plantation at *Swan's Point*, in *Surry* County. They were taken up in *Williamſburg* on the 26th of the ſame Month, and carried to *John Cocke*, reſiding in that City; who was induced, by the Plauſibility of their Story, to give them a Paſs, dated the Day they were apprehended; and from the particular Circumſtances mentioned therein, it may be eaſily diſcovered, if they ſhould ever ſhow it, that they are Runaways. But as it is doubtful whether they will or not, I thus deſcribe them: Bob is a tall Mulatto Fellow, and thin viſaged. He has been a Ferryman for many Years, and from his Acquaintance with Gentlemen has aſſumed an immoderate Stock of Aſſurance. He is artful, deſigning, and exceedingly ſmooth tongued, and it is imagined will endeavour to paſs as a Freeman. *Briſtol* is an outlandiſh Fellow, about five Feet ſix Inches high, and is as ignorant as theo ther is artful. If they ſtay together (the contrary of which I have no Reaſon to conjecture) he will, I ſuppoſe, entirely ſubmit to, and confide in, his Companion's Counſels. I hereby promiſe to give any Perſon who will convey the ſaid Slaves to me, at *Swan's Point*, 20s. for each, and forewatn all Captains of Ships from carrying either of them out of the Colony. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Warwick* County, in *February* laſt, three Negro Men, GEORGE, JOE, and ARCHER. *George* is a tall Fellow, black Complexion, very artful in Speech, and belongs to *C. Blair*, in *Williamſburg*. *Joe* is of a yellow Complexion, about five Feet ten Inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty Years of Age, and belongs to *William Rogers*, in *James City*. *Archer* is a ſhort, thick, well ſet Fellow, and ſpeaks very fine, of a yellow Complexion, and belongs to the Eſtate of *Francis Dancy*, deceaſed, of *Charles City*. I will give 20s. Reward if they are ſecured in Jail, or delivered to me, in *Warwick* County, at *Blunt Point*.

SAMUEL LONG.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Norfolk* County, a Negro Fellow named SHARPER, formerly the Property of Mr. *Matthew Phripp* of this Borough, and ſold to Captain *Theodorick Munford*, of *Prince George* County. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a WHITE HORSE ten or twelve Years old, four Feet ſeven Inches high, a hanging Mane, the upper Side a little roached, and Switch Tail, paces, trots, and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 10, 1774.

THE Plan of the Lots, and Common, at *Princeſs Anne* Port, within this City (commonly called the *College Landing*) being loſt, the Court of Directors have ordered that they be re-ſurveyed and laid off anew; but that the new Plan may conform, with all poſſible Exactneſs, to the Original (which more probably may be effected if thoſe who claim any of the ſaid Lots would attend, and give all the Light they can with Reſpect to their Location) I am directed to give publick Notice, that the Gentlemen appointed to ſuperintend the Survey will proceed on that Buſineſs on *Wedneſday* the 1ſt of next Month, at ten o'clock in the Morning, when all Perſons concerned in Intereſt, or able to give uſeful Information, are requeſted to meet them.

(ll) MATT: DAVENPORT, Town Clerk.

AMELIA, *May* 2, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Jacob Morgan*, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to pay off their Accounts, or they may depend on being ſued in a very ſhort Time, as the Eſtate is ſo involved that Indulgence cannot be given; and thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known before the 1ſt Day of *November*, as I ſhall not look upon myſelf anſwerable for any that ſhall come in after.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Adminiſtrator.

NEW KENT, *May* 11, 1774.

THOSE Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Richmond Terrell*, of this County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts before the 25th of this Month, that they may be diſcharged, as we intend to ſettle his Eſtate, before the Gentlemen appointed by the Court, on that Day, at the Courthouſe.

(2) WILLIAM CLAYTON, RICHMOND ALLEN, RICHARD ALLEN, } Executors.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, on very reaſonable Terms, in Williamſburg,

A GENTEEL Aſſortment of MILLINERY in the neweſt Taſte, *Bruſſels*, Minionet, and Blond Lace, a Variety of Coloured and White Silk Stockings, Thread and Cotton Do. Plain, Striped, and Sprigged Muſlins, Jewellery, Childbed Linen, Robes, *Didſbury's* Shoes, *Greſham's* Satin and Calimanco Do. Ladies Riding Hats, Childrens Do. with Feathers, Satin Quilts, Gentlemens Embroidered Waiſtcoat Patterns, White Quilting for Ladies Petticoats, very fine Hyſon Tea, Buſts of the late Lord *Botetourt*, and many other Articles.

MARGARET HUNTER.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip of *James Henderſon*, *Thomas Griffin Peachy*, and Co. of *Amelia* County, is diſſolved; and all Perſons whoſe Accounts with them were cloſed the 1ſt Day of *September* laſt are hereby required to pay off, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances, before the 10th Day of *June*. No Indulgence can be given to thoſe who fail.——The Store kept by Mr. *Henderſon*, at his Houſe, will be continued by him, on his own ſeparate Account.

WARWICK, *May* 10, 1774.

HAVING a Deed of Truſt from *Hezekiah Coleman*, for eighty five Acres of Land in *Amelia* County, to ſecure a Debt due by him to *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. which Land *Coleman* purchaſed of *William Tucker*, and as a Deed from *Tucker* to *Coleman* has not been recorded, but is deſtroyed ſince paſſing the ſaid Deed of Truſt, I give this Notice, to prevent any Perſon purchaſing the Land without knowing of this Encumbrance. ROBERT DONALD.

*** On the 1ſt of *July* will be ſold at *Warwick*, to the higheſt Bidder, a Lot of Land adjoining the Town of *Cheſter*, containing twelve or fifteen Acres, moſt of which is well paled in, and has on it a large new Storehouſe. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond and Security.

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 3, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon

ROBERT POLK.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of Land in *King William* County, on *Mattapany* River, a little above *Fraſer's* Ferry, which was lately the Property of Mr. *Roger Gregory*, and contains about 800 Acres. There is a very genteel two Story Brick Houſe, with three Rooms below and four above, which is pleaſantly ſituated upon a high Hill near the River, and commands a wide and extenſive Proſpect. It is acknowledged, from ſome Years Experience, to be one of the moſt healthy Seats in the lower Parts of the Country, as few of the People reſiding on it have ever had the Fever and Ague. There are Apple and Peach Orchards, and it is a celebrated Place for Fiſh and Wildfowl. Mr. *William Fraſer*, at the Ferry, will ſhow the Land, and the Terms made known by him in Behalf of

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE, *by the Subſcribers in* NORFOLK,

SINGLE and double refined *London* SUGAR; *Madeira* WINE of the *London*, *New York*, and *Virginia* Qualities; *Jamaica* and *Barbados* SPIRITS; *Barbados* and *Leeward Iſland* RUM; Muſcovado SUGARS; Coffee, Ginger, Pimenta, Moloſſes, *Liverpool* bottled Beer, Cheeſe, Anchors, Sail Canvaſs, *Iriſh* LINENS in ſmall Packages, *&c. &c.*

(7) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

ON *Wedneſday* the 14th of *April* laſt ran away from the Subſcriber, in *Weſtmoreland* County, THOMAS PUTTRELL, an indented white Servant Man, by Trade a Butcher, but underſtands Gardening and Farming, and ſays he is acquainted with the Buſineſs of a Bricklayer and Plaiſterer. This is the third Time of his running away, and when he went off before he was near two Months in the Neighbourhood of *Richmond* Town, and lived with one *Iſaac Parker*, and probably may be in that Part of the Country now. In *July* laſt, he was taken up in *Bedford* County. He is a trunchy well made Man, of a fair Complexion, has Hazle Eyes, brown Hair, which curls in his Neck, is round faced, has very white Teeth, which he ſhows when he ſpeaks or grins, and ſpeaks ſharp and quick. He had the common Apparel of Servants, and he has a forged Paſs, ſigned by *James Moſeley*, Maſter of the Schooner *Nancy*, diſcharged from *Alexandria*, and is called a Native of old *Nanſemond* Town in *Virginia*. There went off with the ſaid *Thomas Puttrell* an indented white Servant Man belonging to *Thomas Attwell* of *Weſtmoreland*, who has likewiſe a forged Paſs, ſigned by the ſaid *James Moſeley*, and is therein called *John Underwood*, although his right Name is EDWARD DUBERG. He is a ſlim well made Man, near ſix Feet high, was a Sailor, and has been in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *France*. He ſays he was brought up at *Cambridge*, and pretends to underſtand *Latin*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueſe*, and *Dutch*. He came in the *Succeſs's Increaſe*, Captain *Curtis*, into *Rappahannock*, and was ſold for a Schoolmaſter. He robbed one Mrs. *Hume* of about 20l. worth of Wearing Apparel, among which were ſome Jewellery, Caps, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, *&c.* which he and *Puttrell* ſold as they went along. The above Servants were ſeen on their Way to *Gloucester* Town, between *York* and *Rappahannock*, and it is ſuppoſed they will paſs for Sailors and go to *Norfolk*, or make for *Carolina*. Whoever apprehends them, ſo as they be delivered to their Maſters, ſhall have a Reward of FOUR POUNDS for each, beſides what the Law allows. RICHARD LEE.

THOMAS ATTWELL.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from *Porto Bello*, on the 2d of this Inſtant (*May*) a large BAY MARE, about fifteen Hands high, with a black hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has a Saddle Spot on her Back, and branded on the near Buttock C. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for bringing her to *Porto Bello*, or the Palace.

NANSEMOND, *April* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of the Subſcribers, by the Death of one of the Partners, is now diſſolved, it is moſt earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe indebted to them, either in this Colony or *North Carolina*, to make immediate Settlement, by Payment or Specialty, as thoſe who fail to comply need expect no Indulgence; and all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Concern are deſired to make them known, and they ſhall be adjuſted. The Books, *&c.* belonging to their Store in this County, are put into the Hands of Mr. *John M'Dowall*, who is properly authoriſed to collect and grant Receipts, and will ſettle with all thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company. The Buſineſs will be carried on at their different Stores in this Colony and *North Carolina*, with the ſame good Uſage, and Indulgence given as uſual, under the Firm of *Archibald Hamilton* and Co. and the Management of Mr. *John Hamilton*. (tf) JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

DUMFRIES, *May* 2, 1774.

THE Members of the *Dumfries* Jockey Club are deſired to meet here on *Saturday* the 11th of *June*, to ſettle the Time of the Races. Such Members as cannot conveniently attend, and want to fix them at any particular Time, will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame by Letter to me, and their reſpective Propoſals ſhall be laid before the Club. RICHARD GRAHAM.

OSBORNE's, *May* 2, 1774.

LOST at *Amelia* Courthouſe, on *Thurſday* the 28th of laſt Month, a Bond granted by *Thomas Bolling Munford*, of *Amelia*, to Meſſ. *Burnley & Braikenridge* (dated in *May* 1772) for the Sum of 120l. This is to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, no One but the Subſcriber having a Right to make Uſe of it. (2ll) JOHN M'KIE.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold at a low Advance, on Credit,

A QUANTITY of SHOES, well aſſorted, in Caſks from 20l. to 35l. Sterling Value. For Terms inquire of Mr. *David Ruſſell* in *Blanford*, Mr. *Robert Burton* in *Richmond*, or the Subſcriber in *Warwick*. JOHN LEITCH.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Ceſar*, *William Wetherald*, has made only one Voyage, Burthen 450 Hogſheads, now lying at *Norfolk*. For Terms apply to the ſaid Maſter, or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

N. B. On Board ſaid Ship is a Quantity of *Whitehaven* COAL, of the beſt Quality, which will be ſold very cheap. Apply to Mr. *Joſeph Kidd*, in *Williamſburg*.

To be let on CHARTER, *to any Part of* Europe, *or the* Weſt Indies,

THE Brigantine *Hamilton*, Burthen about 300 Hogſheads, a new Veſſel now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the firſt of *June*. For Terms, apply to me in *Norfolk*.

(tf) ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from my Plantation near this Place, laſt Night, two Servant Men, named GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN, very lately imported in the *Juſtitia*, conſigned to Mr. *Thomas Hodge* at *Leeds* Town. *George* is a likely young Fellow about 25 Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, ſtoops much, and is remarkably round ſhouldered; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured Bearſkin Jacket and Breeches, and a ſmall round Hat with a black Riband and Buckle. *John* is Brother to *George*, ſlender made, and two Inches under his Size; had on the ſame Sort of Clothes, only a Pair of old Shoes cut open at the Toes. Any Perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Servants, and ſecure them ſo that I may get them, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward; and all Perſons are hereby forewarned, as they may probably pretend to paſs for Sailors, from carrying them out of the Country.

(4) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

DUMFRIES, *April* 25.

HANOVER Town, *May* 6, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *March*, laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Wench named BETTY, about 22 Years of Age, ſtout and well ſet, wears Silver Earrings ſet with white Stone, and carried with her ſeveral Suits of Clothes. She was formerly the Property of Mr. *James Mitchell*, deceaſed, at *York*, and has been uſed to attend in a Publick Houſe from her Infancy. She has been ſeen at ſeveral Places on *James* River, but laſt at Captain *William Atrill's*, in *Charles City*, where I am informed ſhe has ſeveral Relations. Any Perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Slave, ſo that I get her again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward. HARDIN BURNLEY.

THE Treaſurer, Truſtees, and Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two Audiences, 25l. 14s. 5d. for which they beg Leave to return their Thanks to the generous Contributors. On the Day following they ordered 20l. to be diſtributed among ſix Widows and the Orphans of four Clergymen, and appointed Officers for the enſuing Year, namely, the Reverend Meſſ. *John Camm*, Treaſurer, *Price Davis*, *Devereux Jarratt*, *William Bland*, *John Bracken*, *Thomas Price*, and *Thomas Lundie*, Truſtees, *William Harriſon*, Morning, and *Robert Andrews*, Evening Preacher. The Clergy have a moſt grateful Senſe of the Preſents of 20l. and 3l. 2s. 6d. from two unknown Perſons, by the Hands of the Reverend Mr. *Henley*. This Acknowledgment would have been made laſt Year, had not the ſaid charitable Contributions come ſome Days too late to be inſerted in our laſt Year's Advertiſement.

GLOUCESTER, *May* 4, 1774.

I INTEND for *England* ſhortly.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT.

AMELIA, *May* 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

(ll) HEZEKIAH FORD.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 2, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few Weeks. JAMES BROWN.

To be SOLD, *the firſt* Thurſday *in* June, *at* Gloucester *Courthouſe*,

A TRACT of fine LAND lying on *Gwyn's* Iſland, containing about 420 Acres. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, upon the Purchaſer giving Bond and good Security to

THOMAS NELSON, Junior.

MOST of the Bonds due to the Eſtate of *George Chriſtopher White*, of *Amelia* County, deceaſed, having been due a conſiderable Time, it is expected that Payment will be made the enſuing Meeting of the Merchants in *Williamſburg*, after which Time no Indulgence can be given.

BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

ANY Perſon who has a good Negro COOK WENCH to diſpoſe of may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying at the Poſt Office.

Juſt imported from London, *and ſold by the Subſcriber, at her Store oppoſite the* Raleigh *in* Williamſburg, *on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only,*

A WELL choſen Aſſortment of the neateſt Goods, conſiſting of fine Thread and Blond Lace, white Satin and Luſtring, blue Satin and Sarcenet Petticoats, white Do. for Weddings, Satin and Queen Silk Shoes, Muſlin, Gauze, Catgut, and Wire, worked Linen, Ribands, plain and ribbed Silk, Cotton and Thread Stockings, ſmall Do. for Children, Patent Net Aprons, equal in Beauty to Joining Lace, Silk Gloves and Mits, Rolls and Curls, Tambour Sword Knots, Boys Beaver and Huſſar Caps, Ladies Riding Hats, Feathers, and Whips, Childrens Saſhes and Stays, a large Quantity of *Didſbury's* Shoes, Shoeal, fine Chip and Cane Hats, Fans, Cloaks, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Purſes, Bags and Puffs, Pearl for Work, Tureen, Punch, and Pap Ladles, Stone, Silver, Gilt, and Pinchbeck Buckles, both Shoe and Knee, Paſte, Garner, Gold, and Black Stock Do. *India* Plate Salts, Do. Snuffers and Snuff Pans, Silver Tea Spoons, Tea Tongs, Salt Shovels, Do. Coral and Bells, Paſte, Marcaſite, Pearl, and Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Gold Wires, Silver bowed Sciſſors and Silver tipped Sheaths, Lancet Caſes, Watch Chains and Keys, Combs, Pocket Books and Etwee Caſes, Freemaſon and other Brooches, Paſte Sprigs and Pins, Tooth Bruſhes, fine *Iriſh* Wafers, Sword Canes and Pen Knives, black Bags and Roſes, black Pins, Stay Hooks, Thimbles, Silver Shoe Claſps, Fruit Knives, Dolls and other Toys, with many other Articles too numerous to inſert.

C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had an exceeding fine SILVER WATCH, capped, and runs on Diamonds; alſo a beautiful GOLD WATCH, with Gold Hands, and an engraved Caſe.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, on very reasonable Terms, in Williamsburg,

A GENTEEL Assortment of MILLINERY in the newest Taste: *Mecklin*, *Brussels*, and Minionet Lace, Blond Ditto, a Variety of White and Coloured Silks, Plain, Striped, and Sprigged Muslins, Jewellery, Childbed Linen, Robes, Ladies and Gentlemens Silk and Cotton Hose, *Didsbury's* Shoes, *Gresham's* Satin and Calimanco Ditto, Ladies Black and White Riding Hats, and many other Articles.

JANE CHARLTON.

YORK Town, *May* 2, 1774.

THE Ship PLANTER, bound for *London*, which now lies off *York* Town, has on Board 500 Hhds. of Tobacco, and Craft out for 100 Hhds. more, will take in that Quantity, on Liberty of Consignment, at 8*l.* Sterling a Tun. I shall be much obliged to Gentlemen, who may incline to ship, to send their Orders immediately to me here; the Reason for my now wanting such a Number of Hogsheads being occasioned by fair Promises, and the Tobacco afterwards given to other Ships.——There is exceeding good Accommodation for Passengers on Board, and I shall certainly sail directly after the sailing Merchants Meeting.

THOMAS LILLY.

THE Subscriber intending to settle over the *Mountains*, makes him offer his Land in *Amelia* for Sale. There are near 800 Acres (a little more than 100 thereof subject to a Widow's Dower) with a very good Dwelling-House, and all necessary Houses, lately repaired, an extraordinary fine Apple and Peach Orchard of the best Kinds of Fruit, and Cherries of all Sorts. There are near 100 Acres of Low Ground very suitable for a Meadow, on which is great Abundance of fine Timber. The Purchaser may know the Terms by applying to *Joseph Eggleston* in *Amelia*, adjoining the Land, *Richard Eggleston* in *Cumberland*, or the Subscriber in *Frederick*.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand six Hundred and sixteen Acres of LAND, lying in the lower End of *Pittsylvania* County, on *Banister* River; the Land is good for either Tobacco or Grain, but particularly Grain, it being very level. It lies convenient to two Water Mills, not above three Miles from either, and within the same Distance of a Church, and is thought by good Judges to be one of the best Situations in the County for raising a Stock of Cattle, Horses, &c. being within a Mile of *Lightfoot's* Meadows, where grows such a vast Quantity of Forage that the under Grass continues green the whole Winter, there being a constant Verdure, so that there is no Occasion to lay up much Winter Provision for your Cattle, &c. There is also Plenty of Fish to be caught at the smallest Expence and Trouble, by Means of a small Stone Dam across *Banister* River. I will sell it altogether or in Parcels, and give long Credit for the best Part of the Money. The Land will be shown by Mr. *William Todd*, or Mr. *John Cox*, living near the Premises, and the Terms known of the Subscriber, in *King William* County.

(tf) WILL. PETERS MARTIN.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying in the lower End of *Amherst* County, on *James* River, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, nearly adjoining the Land of Dr. *William Cabell*, running near three Miles on the River, with an Island adjacent, containing between thirty and forty Acres, to be sold with or without the said Tract. There is a Plantation thereon in good Order for Cropping, sufficient for ten or twelve Hands, a White Shad Fishery, and Plenty of Lime Stone for building. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *Henrico*, who is one of the Trustees of Mr. *John Heyward*.

THOMAS PROSSER.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on *Mayo* Creek, *Halifax* County, containing 364 Acres, about 150 of which are rich Low Grounds. One Half of the Money to be paid at *Christmas*, the other Half twelve Months after.

JOHN SULLENS.

To be SOLD, on Friday *the 27th Instant* (May) *before the* Raleigh *Tavern*,

EIGHT Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND lying in *Kingston* Parish, *Gloucester* County, near *New Point Comfort*, which is well timbered with Pine and White Oak. Upon it there is a Dwelling House with two Brick Chimnies, all convenient Houses, one Peach, and three Apple Orchards.——At the same Time will be sold thirty likely *Virginia* born SLAVES.

GEORGE W. PLUMMER.

Wants Employment,

ONE who understands keeping a COUNTY CLERK's OFFICE, and can be well recommended. Any Person in Want of such a One may know the Terms, and the Advertiser's Name, by Application to Mr. *John Tunstall*, Clerk of *King & Queen*. (tf)

ON the 30th of *March* made her Escape out of the Jail of *Prince George* (in Company with a Wench belonging to Mrs. *Posey*) a Negro Woman named BETTY, about five Feet three Inches high, twenty one Years old, of a yellow Complexion; had on a *Virginia* Cloth Gown, white Dimity and striped *Virginia* Cloth Petticoat, and Osnabrug Shift. She had a Pass when committed, and was endeavouring to pass for a free Woman. I will give 20*s.* Reward, besides the Allowance by Law, to any Person who brings her to me in *New Kent*, near *Bacon's* Bridge.

JOHN MOSS.

MAY 3, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Cabin Point* in *Surry* County, on the 27th ult. a Negro Fellow named TOM, about 33 Years of Age, has something of an Impediment in his Speech, has followed the Sea for about eight or nine Years, and is well known by many of the Gentlemen in *Norfolk* and *Portsmouth*. I will give 5*l.* Reward to any Person who shall apprehend and convey him to me, or 3*l.* to have him secured in any of his Majesty's Jails and Notice given me thereof, or 25*l.* if apprehended out of the Colony and conveyed to me; and as I imagine he will endeavour to make out of the Country, I forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him out, as they must answer the contrary at their Peril.

JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

TAKEN up, in *Isle of Wight*, a RED STEER marked with a Crop, Slit, and Nick, in the left Ear, and a Crop in the right, and appears to be about six Years old. Posted, and appraised to 3*l.* 10*s.*

(tf) JEREMIAH GODWIN.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Kingston* Parish, *Gloucester* County, containing 500 Acres, lying on a large Creek which makes out of *York* River, a fine Place for Fish and Oysters. There is Land cleared sufficient for six Hands, an Overseer's House, and other out Buildings. The uncleared Land abounds with a great Quantity of White Oak and Pine Timber; the Timber supposed, by good Judges, to be worth 1000*l.*

WILLIAM PLUMMER.

To the CLERGY *of* VIRGINIA.

Reverend SIRS,

THINKING this a very proper Season for taking into Consideration certain Matters in which the Clergy are most immediately and deeply concerned, and finding several of my Brethren, whose Opinions have great Weight with me, to be very confident that, if our whole Body should be desired to meet, they would not at this Time show a general Backwardness to honour the Request, I have come to a Resolution of convening, and do accordingly appoint, the *Thursday* after *Whitsunday* for the Clergy to convene upon at the College of *William* and *Mary*. When the Day appointed comes, I hope those who advised me to this Measure will, with me, enjoy the Satisfaction of finding their Expectations fully answered, by being able to assemble with a very respectable Number of their Fraternity, on an Occasion which they, as well as I, deem important. I am, with ardent Prayers for your real Welfare, and the true Good of the Community, Reverend Gentlemen, your loving and affectionate Brother,

JOHN CAMM.

COLLEGE, *May* 5, 1774.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERY.

FOR RAISING THE SUM OF

5625 POUNDS (OR 15,000 DOLLARS)

FOR THE USE OF

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE SCHEME.

1	Prize of	6000	Dollars	is	6000 Dollars.
2		2000		are	4000
4		1000		are	4000
10		500		are	5000
20		200		are	4000
30		100		are	3000
60		50		are	3000
6960		10		are	69600
7087	Prizes.	First Ticket drawn, for the first 12 Days,	100		1200
12,913	Blanks.	Last drawn,			200

N. B. These are not included in the Prizes numbered.

20,000 Tickets, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are 100,000 Dollars.

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE growing Importance of the COLLEGE of NEW JERSEY, for the Use of which the above Lottery is designed, is now generally known through every Province of *America*. It has hitherto subsisted, and been raised to its present Situation, entirely by the Favour of the Publick. In the Centre of *North America*, and in a pleasant healthy Country, it is well fitted for the most extensive Usefulness. The Success which hath attended the vigorous Efforts already made to raise its Funds, and furnish the Means of a complete and finished Education to all who are sent to it, has encouraged those concerned in the present Attempt, especially as several very judicious Persons have warmly recommended it, signifying their Surprise that at a Time when so many have taken this Method of promoting publick Undertakings a SEMINARY of such Importance should not also put in for a Share of the general Benevolence. This, added to other Schemes for the Support and Improvement of the College, will afford to many Friends of that Institution an Opportunity of contributing, with very little Risk of losing, and a considerable Chance of Gain to themselves, who would not incline that the small Sums they could spare should appear in a Subscripton Paper.

N. B. The above Lottery was intended to have been drawn in the Month of *December*, but is postponed till the 23d of *May* next, when it will peremptorily be drawn. The Delay has been chiefly occasioned by the Neglect of those Gentlemen, engaged in the Sale of the Tickets, not sending an Account thereof to the Managers in Time.

*** A few TICKETS are left for Sale at the POST OFFICE in WILLIAMSBURG, where the Prizes (after deducting 15 per Cent. for the Purposes of the Lottery) will be paid to the fortunate Adventurers who purchased from thence.

VIRGINIA, &c.

At a General Court held at the CAPITOL *the 23d of* April, 1774.

George Riddell and *Jaquelin Ambler*, Plaintiffs,
against
Perkins, Buchanan, and *Brown*, late of *London*, Merchants, *William Goosley, Thomas Adams, Sampson & George Matthews, Patrick Coutts, Ames & James Ladd, William Acrill, Ryland Randolph, Major Wilcox*, & Co. *Thomas Stewart, James Watt, Meriwether Smith, William Smith, Carter Braxton, Corbin Griffin, Samuel Griffin*, and *William Griffin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, in their Hands, as is suggested, do not pay the said Effects to the Defendant *Goosley*, or any other Person, nor convey away or secrete the same, until the further Order or Decree of this Court concerning such Effects; that the said Defendants, *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, do appear here on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the *Virginia Gazette* for two Months successively, and published on some Lords Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Henrico*, in the County of *Henrico*, and be also posted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder at* Henrico *Courthouse, in* Richmond, *on* Monday *the 6th of* June,

THE TENEMENT lately occupied by Mr. *James Buchanan*, on Part of which *Byrd's* Warehouses now stand. It may, with Convenience, be divided into three separate Tenements, one of which will include a very good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Smokehouse, Dairy, and a Garden under good Paling. The second will include a very good Brick Store, a large commodious Lumberhouse, and the Reversion of *Byrd's* Warehouses. The third joins the Lands of Colonel *Thomas Turpin*, whereon are the Houses now in the Tenancy of Messr. *Trents* and Mr. *Powell*. There is a good Stable on this Lot, and a large new House that may, at a small Expense, be converted into a Dwelling-House, or Store. The Situation of these Lots, and Convenience of the Houses, will sufficiently recommend them to those who view them. They will be sold altogether or separately, which ever shall appear most advisable. Half of the Money to be paid at, or before, the Meeting in *November* next, and the Remainder by the first of *May* 1775. The Bonds to bear Interest from the Date, unless the Agents of Messr. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. should agree upon other Terms on the Day of Sale. Any Person inclining to purchase may be shown the Premises, and know the Terms at large, by applying to Mr. *James Buchanan*.

(5) JAMES MILLER.

*** All those indebted to the said Messr. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. for Dealings with Mr. *James Buchanan*, at their Stores in *Richmond, Albemarle*, and *Amherst*, are once more requested to make speedy Payment; and as many Accounts are yet standing open, particularly at their Store in *Richmond*, those concerned are desired to close the same immediately, otherwise longer Indulgence cannot be given.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber, at* Stafford *Courthouse, on the second* Monday *in* June, *if fair, otherwise first fair Day*,

THREE TRACTS of LAND adjoining each other, and lying in *Stafford* County, on *Potowmack* Creek, on one of which is a very commodious Tavern, and other necessary Houses, Garden, &c. within a few Yards of the Courthouse. The Situation is very advantageous for the Publican Business, and remarkable for Fish and Fowl. Fifteen Acres of the Land were laid down in Timothy about four Years ago, and there are very near forty Acres of Marsh, which might be easily reclaimed, at a small Expense. The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

(5) GEORGE DENT, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Vessels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke's* Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the same on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouse. Any Person, or Persons, inclinable to engage in such Work, are desired to treat with *Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Esqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a SORREL HORSE about four Feet ten Inches high, four Years old this Spring, has some white Hairs in his Forehead, paces slow, but has no Brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 15*l.*

(1) JOHN WILLIAMSON.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, at* Goochland *Courthouse, on* Monday *the 20th of* June, *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of rich well timbered Land lying opposite to *Elk Island*, in the said County, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceased, containing 2000 Acres, which will be put up in four separate Lots. Likewise a Tract containing between 3 and 400 Acres, lying on both Sides the *Little Bird* Creek, near the Head thereof, in said County. Those Lands having been fully described in a former Advertisement, renders it unnecessary here. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Bonds with good Security required of the Purchasers, by

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

*** The Purchasers at the different Sales of the Negroes and personal Estate of *Joseph* and *John Smith*, deceased, are desired to take Notice that their Bonds will, in a very short Time, become payable, and that no Indulgence can, or will, be allowed to any Person. I shall constantly attend at the County Courts of *Henrico* and *Hanover*, and the Meeting of Merchants in *Williamsburg*, in Order to receive Payment. Those who have open Accounts on the Books of *John Smith*, deceased, are once more requested to come and settle.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabsco Furnace*, on the 16th of last Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Esquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the same Boy, who, for many Years, used to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertness, or rather Impudence, was well known to almost all my Acquaintances, there is the less Occasion for a particular Description of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for some Time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more so by a surprising Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almost every Body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the Truth; has a small Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite straight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Osnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any Sort of Business, and for some Years past has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Mason, and a Miller, as Occasion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profess. I have some Reason to suspect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being sent by me on Business. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Master, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or secures him so as to be had again, shall have double what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

ROCKY MILL, HANOVER County, *April* 14, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 27th of *March*, two indented Servant Men, namely, JOSEPH GOTHARD, by Trade a Cooper, has a Scar over one of his Eyes and Ankles; had on a Drab coloured Frieze Jacket, with Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, a Half worn Hat, a Pair of Sale Hose, and a Pair of coarse Shoes. THOMAS JACKSON, by Trade a Coachman, about thirty Years of Age, of a ruddy Countenance, about five Feet eight Inches high, with light Hair; had on an old Hat, dark Broadcloth Coat much patched, an old *Virginia* Cloth blue twilled Jacket, with Pewter Buttons, without Sleeves, a Pair of very narrow Duck Trousers patched on each Knee with new Osnabrugs, a Pair of Country Shoes, and black Hose. Whoever will deliver both the above mentioned Servants at *Newcastle*, or the above mentioned Place, shall receive 5*l.* or 50*s.* for either, if taken in the Colony; and if in any other, reasonable Satisfaction will be made by the Subscribers.

(tf) JOHN SYME.
JOHN CHRENSHAW.

To be SOLD, *together or in Parcels*,

THAT fertile and well timbered Tract of Land lying in *Princess Anne* County, known by the Name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several Settlements, and whereof *Jeremiah Tinker*, Esq; Grandson of the late Governour *Gibbs* now stands seized, under the Deed of Gift of his Mother, the Daughter and Heiress of the said Governour *Gibbs*. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Parker*, Merchant in *Norfolk*, or to *Edward Fey*, in *Williamsburg*, who will give an undoubted Title. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM of 1500 Acres, within sixteen Miles of *Petersburg*. The Terms may be known on Application to the Subscriber.

(tf) HENRY SKIPWITH.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Colegne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER

TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardware* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 100 of which are the best Kind of low Grounds, and situated so as always to have the best Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in these Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Order to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smokehouse, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houses, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, also a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleasantly situated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouse, and several Mills, besides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the least unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subscriber, who will show the Land. (tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 3, 1773.